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Navy Sinks 2 Enemy Submarines; Army Announces Brilliant Results

Enemy Forces Crushed Completely on All Fronts

SUMMARY GIVEN

Achievements of the Imperial Forces and the severe damages inflicted on the enemy in the War of Greater East Asia in the course of the week between January 7 and January 14 in Malaya, Burma, the Philippines, Borneo and China were summarized in the following communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Friday.

"I. On the Malay Front.

"(A) Western Coastal Area.

"The Japanese Forces which broke through the enemy position near Kampar continued their advance via Sunkai and Tajong Malim and on January 7 launched an attack on a powerful enemy force falling back on strong up-to-date fortifications near Trolak and Sulim. The enemy stubbornly resisted us by means of tanks and barricades. Assisted by powerful air units, our forces skilfully maneuvered into the vital position of the enemy entrenchment by combined action among infantry, tank corps, artillery and engineering corps with a large tank unit leading the center. The entire enemy entrenchment extending for 15 kilometers was broken through at a stroke and everywhere the enemy units were put to rout. In this battle, about two brigades of the British were wiped out, while we captured tanks, light armored cars numbering 50, 13 heavy-guns and other artillery pieces totaling 55, 500 automobiles and trucks. About 200 enemy officers and men were taken prisoners. No less than 300 bodies were found left on the field.

"The Japanese continued in pursuit over the main road and the road along the western seacoast of the peninsula. By taking the sea route along the coast on motor-boats and slipping through the enemy cordon of aircraft and submarines, a contingent of the Japanese landed at Morib, to the south of Klang, without the enemy becoming aware of the move, thus advancing to the rear of the British at Kuala Lumpur. Favored, thus, by superb command and lightning executions under perfect coordination between the land and air forces, we pressed on the enemy positions. With their morale broken and in utter confusion, the enemy abandoned Kuala Lumpur and commenced to give way. The Japanese vanguard on January 11 occupied this important city. On January 12 the Japanese passed the enemy line between Kajang and Kampondinkir and crossed the Malacca State border via Negri Sembilan, thrusting into Gemas on the evening of January 14. They are now hotly in pursuit of the enemy.

"(B) Eastern Coastal Area.

"The motorized and armored unit of the Japanese which took the enemy position west of Kuantan on January 3, continued its advance south in correspondence with the main force operating along the western coast. The vanguard of this unit appears to have arrived near Bekan.

"The air units of the Imperial Army are closely cooperating with the land forces by bombing the enemy artillery division, thus making the advance possible for our marines by blockading all means of enemy retreat and by attacking the enemy ships plying in the Malacca Strait.

"Since the end of last year, the crack units of the Army have carried out 13 night raids on Singapore, inflicting devastating damage each time to the enemy forces. With the advance of our land forces to Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur sectors, they extended further cooperation to the land units.

"On January 12, a large formation of our Army air units raided Singapore thrice during the day, causing heavy damages to enemy military establishments. In the course of this raid, our wild eagles, during a dog-fight, shot down 20 enemy planes. Thus, the morale of the enemy air units has been completely lost. It appears that its main force has escaped to Java and Sumatra.

"II. On the Burma Front

"On the outbreak of the war the Army air force carried out surprise attacks on the airfields at Tavoy, Mergui, and Victoria Point near the Burmese border.

"On December 23 and 24 strong formations of Army planes, both fighters and bombers, attacked Rangoon and in battles with enemy Spitfires, Fokkers, and Hurricanes, are believed to have shot down 81 planes, 64 of them definitely. They also raided military establishments on the pier and power stations, setting them on fire.

"The Army air force raided the airfield at Mingaladon seven times. It also attacked the port of Moulmein thrice. In these attacks it caused serious damage to the remnants of the enemy forces, and destroyed many military establishments.

"III. On the Philippines Front

"After the occupation of Manila, a crack Japanese Army corps attacked the enemy south of Hermosa(?) on the evening of January 9 and pressed them southward, capturing many arms and ammunition. Among these were quantities of sneezing-gas, and hand grenades. On January 10 the main force started a hot pursuit of the defeated enemy and on advancing southward launched fierce attacks on the enemy entrenched in a strategically advantageous but complicated location west of Mabatan. Part of the Japanese Army force was severely attacking Olongapo, a key point on the eastern coast of Spik Port on January 10. On January 12, Krande(?) Island was occupied by the Japanese attackers, who captured two heavy fort guns. The war trophies obtained by the Japanese forces in connection with the occupation of Manila up to January 12 follows:

"Four guns, 50 machine-guns, 13,000 rifles, 674,900 shells and ammunition, 500 motor cars, 76 railway cars, many ships, a large amount of

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GAYDA GIVES VIEWS ON MEETING AT RIO

America Trying to Force Pan-American Republics to Drop Axis Ties

HITS ROOSEVELT STAND

Noted Editor Says President Will Have to Produce Better War Record

Domei

ROME, January 13.—Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d' Italia, today declared that the Central and South American attitude with respect to the United States and the Axis Powers will be clarified during the forthcoming Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference.

What underlies the American object in calling the conference is not too evident, but it is certain that the United States is trying to force the Pan-American Republics to break diplomatic ties with the Axis nations, Mr. Gayda said.

Neither the American President's war policy, which is not unanimously supported even in the United States nor the vicious "dollar diplomacy" will be acceptable to the Central or South American Governments, Mr. Gayda contended.

He continued, "We firmly believe these Republics have the sovereign rights to determine their respective national policies without external provocation by the United States or even by Axis Governments."

Dual Slogan Used

President Roosevelt is now trumpeting a dual slogan of "thorough hemispheric defense" and an ambitious "European invasion."

Mr. Gayda declared that the President will have to produce a more respectable war record before the still neutral American Republics could be rallied under American leadership for such undertakings, and added, Mr. Roosevelt only was courting danger for his own country.

In the first World War, the United States required all of six months to land some 1,000,000 soldiers on a friendly French coast, and the situation today is increasingly unfavorable to the United States.

The combined war vessels of the United States navy in the Mediterranean, Atlantic and the Pacific would be inadequate to carry sufficient forces

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Imperial Forces Penetrate Into Johore In Malaya

BATAAN FALL NEAR

Domei

FRONT LINE IN MALAYA, January 15.—Japanese Forces engaged in a pincer movement toward Singapore, the goal of the Malay campaign, last night successfully penetrated into Johore, on the southern tip of the peninsula, it was reported today.

Keeping in close touch with each other, the driving Japanese Forces in the eastern and western districts of the peninsula are now keeping up their onslaught against 30,000 enemy troops, the report stated.

The enemy, which is encountering untold difficulties due to lack of supplies and broken communication lines, are slowly but surely being driven into a corner from which it will be unable to escape.

JAPANESE FORCES NEAR SINGAPORE

Domei

FRONT LINE IN MALAYA, January 15.—The spearhead of the Japanese tank corps, which successfully penetrated Johore last night, already has reached a certain important point not far from Singapore, the imminent objective of the Malay campaign, it was learned today.

In parallel with the pincer movement staged by the Japanese tank corps, other Japanese Forces in the region along the eastern coast have successfully crossed the border between Pahang and Johore States last night.

A field dispatch from the front line has disclosed that vanguards of the Japanese Forces have reached a strategic point on the eastern coast of Johore, thus indicating the imminent fall of Singapore.

SINGAPORE IN GREAT CONFUSION

Domei

SOMEWHERE ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 15.—Enemy forces in Singapore have been thrown into utter confusion by the furious advance toward the British naval base by Japanese troops, which, since last night, have been crossing into Johore State from along the eastern and western sides of the Malay Peninsula. The people of Singapore are shocked at the incapability of defending British forces, especially the helplessness of the British during the severe Japanese air raids launched against the British naval base on Monday and Tuesday.

With the penetration of Japanese forces into Johore State,

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COMPLETE VICTORY OVER MALAY NEARS

Gloomy Future Prospects for Britain in East Asia, Voiced By Balfour

TIMES PESSIMISTIC ALSO

Paper Admits Loss of Indies Would Be Fatal Blow to U.S., Britain

Domei

BERNE, Switzerland, January 14.—With Japanese Forces smashing southward with unbelievable rapidity, the complete fall of the Malay Peninsula is expected momentarily, especially in the light of the decrease in war news from Malaya reaching London.

Giving evidence of the scarcity of reports on the Malaya situation, a Reuter dispatch received here today briefly stated, "The only available news concerning the war situation in East Asia is that the British forces are still continuing retreat."

Painting a gloomy picture, a war correspondent of the News Chronicle in London reports:

"During my three days' travel from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore, I saw not a single plane of the British air force. With the exception of Singapore and Johore, the British are not provided with bases for warplanes, although they have bases for anti-aircraft guns.

"This state of defenselessness is the cause for declining morale among Malay native troops."

Gloomy Prospects Voiced

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—Admitting abject defeat for the forces of Britain and its allies in East Asia, Captain Harold Balfour, parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Air, today voiced gloomy future prospects for the British in the Orient, a report from London today disclosed.

To summarize the present situation, he declared, "we are placed in a position wherein we must expect a difficult and dark time in the future."

The Air Undersecretary admitted the successive reverse suffered by Britain in declaring that he did not want to "talk much" of the war in East Asia. He expressed the forlorn assurance that Britain would not leave its air forces in the Orient "in a state of isolation and helplessness."

He declared vaguely that the British must not be disappointed by "such a

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Stalwart Sons of the Mighty Imperial Navy

Not to be overlooked in the defense of the nation are the Japanese Naval Landing Party, whose valor and daring feats have been heralded everywhere as they fight through fire and water to dethrone the enemy from a stronghold. That Japan still has thousands of these gallant youths itching to see action was displayed when as the above photo shows, they held their first annual review since the current war at the Yokosuka Naval Station Grounds on Thursday led by Vice-Admiral Noboru Hirata. (Censored by Navy Ministry Otsu No. 17—148)

Japanese Undersea Craft Sink Four Ships Off D.E.I.

AIR RAIDERS ACTIVE

Two enemy submarines were sunk by the Imperial Navy at an undisclosed point on January 9, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Thursday. The communique reads:

"(1) Warships of the Imperial Navy on January 9 operating in co-ordination with the air force sank two enemy submarines in a certain area.

"(2) Submarines of the Imperial Navy active in the Netherlands East Indies area have sunk by January 15 four enemy ships totaling 27,000 tons. In the same area, warships of the Imperial Navy have by the same date captured three merchant ships totaling 4,000 tons."

NAVY AIRMEN BOMB D.E.I. ISLES

Gallant airmen of the Imperial Navy on January 12 subjected various islands of the Netherlands East Indies to terrific bombing, inflicting heavy damage on enemy defenses, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Thursday. The communique follows:

"(1) Units of the Imperial Navy Air Force on January 12 raided the enemy sea air base at Kolonedale on the Gulf of Tomaika on the eastern coast of Central Celebes and bombed and set aflame nine aircraft hangars, large and small, and two groups of barracks. One of these units attacked Ternate, on Gilolo Island, and there destroyed by bombing two large warehouses and caused conflagrations at five different places.

"(2) The Imperial Navy Air Force by January 15 had carried out several bombing attacks on Babo and Sorong in the western part of New Guinea, Amboyna on Molucca Islands and Rabaul on New Britain Island and either set fire to or wrecked by bombing the important military establishments on these islands."

MINAHASSA POINTS TAKEN BY NAVY

A special landing party of the Imperial Navy Wednesday captured strategic points in Minahassa in the northern part of the Celebes, stated an Imperial Headquarters' communique issued at 11:40 a.m. Thursday. The communique says:

"A special landing party of the Imperial Navy operating in the Menado sector reduced by January 14 vital enemy positions in Minahassa in the northern part of the Celebes and occupied an enemy air base. In this engagement, the Imperial Forces captured large amounts of arms and ammunition, including tanks, field-guns, machine-guns, rifles and bombs."

NAVAL FORCES EXPAND ACTIVITIES

Crack units of the Imperial Naval Forces, which launched an attack on the Netherlands East Indies on January 11, have extended the sphere of activities considerably since then, scoring further outstanding military accomplishments during the past five days as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Thursday.

The war front from the Tarakan Island in Dutch Borneo, where the Imperial Forces landed at daybreak on January 11, to Rabaul, a key point on New Britain Island, where the Japanese Forces launched a fresh drive, extends to a distance of about 2,100 miles. Moreover, it is particularly noteworthy that the first blow of the current campaign was dealt on Rabaul and that subsequently, a fierce attack is being concentrated on

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F.D.R. IS DISSATISFIED WITH PRICE CONTROL

It Would Provoke Inflation—No Official Decision, However, Given

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—President Roosevelt has revealed during a press conference, that he was dissatisfied with the Price Control Bill as adopted in the Senate, it was learned here from Washington today.

It would provoke inflation, the President warned, adding it is premature for him to declare his official decision on the Bill.

In further support of his contentions, the President declared that the amendment on armament quotations may conceivably encourage prices to exceed par rates by as much as 120 per cent.

Another objectionable amendment, the President said, would assign to the Secretary of Agriculture, virtual authority to veto maximum prices of all farm products.

The President has also disclosed that the control of the vast war production program will be vested to Donald Nelson as chairman of the new War Production Board, according to a Washington report received here today.

According to the presidential announcement, Mr. Nelson's decisions on all question regarding the procurement of materials and production will be final.

The old Supply Priorities Allocations Board will be abolished but the members will serve on the new War Production Board as will Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President, in his capacity as chairman of the Economic Defence Board, the announcement further disclosed.

No indication as to what will happen to the Office of Production Management was made.

Gayda Gives Views On Meeting at Rio

(Continued From Page 1)

through hostile waters to enemy territory, Mr. Gayda emphasized.

Still worse, Anglo-American shipping losses are far in excess of the tonnage under construction in those countries, while their stock of strategic and vital raw materials is rapidly depleting.

In Pacific waters, which bears intimate relations with the South and Central American countries, the naval might of Japan has already occupied Manila, the fate of Singapore hangs by a thread, while Hawaii has been blasted into ineffectiveness.

As the victorious Japanese establish a measure of tranquility over these areas, it undoubtedly will initiate trade relations with the various Pan-American countries.

The impending conference will, in all probability take significant note of this possibility, concluded Mr. Gayda.

Vargas to Inaugurate

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 15.—The inaugural address by Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, Brazilian President, will formally open the 10-day Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers at 5 p.m. today in the Tiradentes Palace, according to an announcement made by conference headquarters here today.

The plenary session of the conference will convene immediately thereafter under the provisional chairmanship of Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, in accordance with Article VIII of the Conference Regulations.

The Commission of Credentials and Coordination and the Commission on Hemispheric Defense and Economic Solidarity will then be constituted.

Likewise, a conference chairman is to be selected at the same time.

Friday morning these Commission will assemble in the Itamaraty Palace to appoint seven committees each charged with its respective problem.

It was indicated that the conference program will be followed scrupulously and any new matters proposed during the meeting will not be taken up unless they are concerned with the immediate objects of the conference. However, unanimity of the entire delegation is necessary in which only the foreign ministers themselves will have the right to vote, thus excluding technical counselors from having a voice in making decisions.

Spanish, English, Portuguese and French will be the official language of the conference.

It is believed that the conference will last 10 days.

Results of the meetings resolved into final decisions, will be signed by the respective representatives at the closing session of the conference, the announcement stated.

Rio Talks to Start

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 14.—With the arrival this morning of the key man in the coming conference Dr. Enrique Ruiz Quinazu, Foreign Minister of Argentina, and Rafael Lario Herrera, Vice-President of Peru and the De Gaullist representatives in South America, the line-up of the delegates at the conference has been completed.

The Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers' is scheduled to be opened officially tomorrow afternoon with an address by Dr. Getulio Dornelles Vargas, President of Brazil.

With the inaugural session of the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference scheduled for tomorrow, delegates of the 21 American Republics continue to arrive here, and already preliminary informal meetings have taken place.

Observers here predicted, meantime that the designs of the United States for a joint declaration of war against the Axis by the American Republics will be frustrated, as already some of the South American countries, including Argentina and Chile, have declared that they will maintain neutrality in the current world war.

Alternative tactics of the United States to incite the South American countries into severing diplomatic relations with the Axis also were said to be sure to fall in view of strong objections expected from Argentina.

The main interest of the conference has been centered on whether or not the plans of the United States for a joint declaration of war against the Axis will be agreed upon by the other Powers, it was said.

So far, all indications point to a wide divergence of opinions among the various American nations and a series of stormy sessions at the conference, observers here declared.

Japanese Penetrate Into Johore

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the residents of Johore who started mass evacuations to Singapore are being halted brutally by British troops.

JAPANESE WARPLANES REPEAT RANGOON RAID

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—Great formations of Japanese warplanes appeared over Rangoon late yesterday and heavily pounded an airfield north of the city, it was admitted by the Burmese Government today, according to a report received here today from the Burmese capital. The communique added that Tavoy, 250 miles south of Rangoon in Tenassarim Province, was subjected to machine-gun attacks from the air.

In a move to raise dampened Burmese morale, it was announced in another communique that additional units of anti-aircraft and ground crews for the local air forces already have arrived in Burma with additional reinforcements scheduled to arrive, the report concluded.

FALL OF BATAAN FORTRESS IMMINENT

Domei

ON BATAAN PENINSULA FRONT, January 15.—The end to enemy resistance on the Bataan Peninsula is becoming imminent with fierce attacks by Japanese Forces smashing desperate resistance by United States and Philippine forces.

The enemy's position, labelled the "Bataan Fortress," is a strong long line of defenses which is camouflaged in a most clever manner.

In cooperation with the air forces, Japanese troops already have destroyed one corner of the "Bataan Fortress" in the fierce attack to level the American defenses. The air force has smashed nine enemy guns by accurate bombing.

AMERICAN 'TOBRUK' LINE FORMED

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—While Japanese attention is being concentrated on Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in the Philippines, is constructing a "Tobruk" line on Bataan Peninsula, similar to the British defense which have held steadfastly at Tobruk in North Africa, according to reports received here today from the Philippines.

However, unofficial but reliable quarters in Washington believe that Japanese Forces are further advanced than is officially stated and are pressing United States troops near the supposed "Tobruk" line. The same quarters state that General MacArthur's forces counter-attacked, but with little result.

Navy Sinks Enemy Submarines

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Amboyna, on the central part of the eastern section of the Netherlands East Indies.

Rabaul is an important base for aerial link with Australia, and in view of this fact, Britain had been placing much expectations on this point as the first line of defense of Australia and New Zealand.

Amboyna, on the other hand, has vital importance in connection with the regular air services between New Zealand and the Philippines and between Sourabaya and Matakwali. A military airfield is also situated here while the Netherlands East Indies fleet had been carrying on its activities from this important base.

The eventual reduction of this first line by the Japanese Forces seals the fate of the Netherlands East Indies armada and simultaneously, the striking blows being dealt to various islands in these regions tremendously increase the Japanese menace on Australia. A special significance should be attached to the fact that the Japanese operations in these areas are serving to preclude the plans of American forces to effect a counter-attack on the Imperial units by taking the southward course.

Vis-a-vis other lands, Kolonedale, Celebes, is one of the key points on the island and has an airfield. Moreover, it has a small and quiet bay named after it.

Ternate on Gilolo Islands located between Celebes and New Guinea is on the eastern coast of Ternate Island. It was opened to trade in 1854 but was closed in 1936. It has a population of 5,500.

The New Guinea Government used to be situated at Rabaul, but has now moved somewhere.

At Babo on New Guinea is an airfield and also at Sorong located on the same island.

Amboyna on Molucca Islands is an intermediate airport of call between New Zealand and the Philippines and is an important point on communications. It is the capital of the islands and has a population of 17,000.

Army Reveals Week's Results

(Continued from Page 1)

gasoline and other kinds of oil, and a large amount of foods, clothing and sanitary articles.

"IV. British Borneo Front

"After the landing on British Borneo, the Japanese landing forces have been engaged in pacification campaigns in the occupied regions and in repairing oil fields demolished by the enemy. On January 3 a crack unit carried out a surprise landing on Weston and managed to disarm about 600 enemy soldiers at Zesseleton and at another point. The Japanese contingents also succeeded in rescuing 209 Japanese residents who had been imprisoned. A Japanese contingent on guard at Kuching swept the enemy at Bau and captured two light tanks, 15 motor cars and a large quantity of gasoline. Two enemy officers and 14 non-commissioned officers were also taken captives.

"V. On the Dutch Borneo Front

"Working in close collaboration with the Navy units, the Japanese forces along the Borneo sector successfully effected a landing along the coast of Amar in the Tarakan Island at 12:10 a.m. on January 11 despite fierce enemy aerial bombardments. Proceeding with remarkable speed, our forces smashed through the enemy line in the forest zone and on the morning of the following day, forced the Commander-in-Chief of the enemy forces on Tarakan Island and many others to surrender.

"VI. On the China Front

"Paralleling the operations of the Japanese forces in the southern areas, our units in China crushed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek troops and are scoring further military victories. The result of the way from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to January 12 follows:

"Bodies left behind by the enemy	10,449
Prisoners of war	1,788
Trophies of War:	
Trench mortars	16
Mountain-guns	2
Rifles	4,407

"Large quantities of munitions.

"Casualties suffered by the Japanese forces were 18 dead and 580 injured. The Chungking Administration is trying desperately to spread groundless rumours to the effect that serious damage was inflicted on our forces in the Changsha and other sectors but the above results are self-explanatory of the baseless propaganda of the Chungking regime."

RAJAH OF SARAWAK FLEES TO AUSTRALIA

Native Population Indignant Over Flight of British Ruler

Domei

BERNE, January 14.—Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, famed White Rajah of Sarawak, is reported to have fled to Port Darwin into voluntary exile yesterday, according to a report received here from the Australian port today.

The White Rajah was in Sourabaya en route to England from Australia when he received news of the surrender of his domain and suddenly decided to go back to Australia, the report added.

Inhabitants Said Offended

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak in the British portion of northern Borneo, fled before the arrival of the Japanese Expeditionary Force, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Yomiuri. He is now in refuge at Port Darwin in Australia, having arrived there Tuesday, the dispatch discloses.

The desertion of the famous "white rajah" from his almost legendary domain has offended the inhabitants considerably, it is reported. Criticism is being heard concerning his irresponsibility in forsaking his subjects without consulting them.

The Rajah of Sarawak is known to have secretly left Kuching, his capital, about two weeks prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, ostensibly to do some personal shopping in Australia. Early this month he flew from Australia to Sourabaya in Java, where he heard the news of the occupation of his country by the Japanese troops. Giving up the idea of returning to his capital, he again fled to Australia.

Property Transferred

That Sir Charles had planned for some time to abandon his domain is seen in the fact that he had already transferred all his private property to Australia some time ago. His wife, the Ranee, has been staying for some time in New York. Since succeeding to the rule of Sarawak in 1917, the rajah, who is the third of the line of "white rajahs" has been exploiting the country through an arbitrary rule. His father, Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, inherited the land from his elder brother who obtained the territory from the Sultan of Brunei in 1842, exactly 100 years ago. Nominally a native sultanate, Sarawak since then has been administered as a British protectorate.

EASTERN FRONT LINE REVEALED BY NAZIS

Decrease in Soviet Offensives Due to Extremely High Losses

Domei

BERLIN, January 14.—The present German line in the southern and central sectors of the Eastern Front are indicated by latest front-line dispatches to be extending east of Taganrog, in the Ukraine on the Black Sea, to east of Mozhaisk, 50 miles west of Moscow, and passing east of Kharkov, Kursk, Orel and Kaluga, military quarters here declared today.

The German front line thus clearly shows that German forces have withdrawn from only a few salient points, which had been pushed forward under exceptionally favorable weather conditions, these circles said.

These quarters said that the decrease in Soviet offensive operations on the Eastern Front lately is due to the extremely high losses suffered by Soviet troops during desperate attacks to break through the German lines.

CHUNGKING BUILDING NEW ROUTE TO INDIA

Now Cut Off From Rangoon Due to Japanese Bombings

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—Cut off from the outside world by repeated Japanese bombings of Rangoon, terminal for Allied supplies, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was reported here today by the German News Agency to be seeking a new route to India.

Already the bands of coolies have been sent to work on the construction of a railroad line from Yunnan Province, in southern China, to Bombay and Calcutta, in India, D.N.B. said.

With the completion of the railroad, Bombay and Calcutta will become new jumping off places for the landing of supplies to be sent to Chungking and the export of tungsten and other important war materials to the Allies, it was said.

To Move Axis People

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The Canadian Government has announced that Axis residents in British Columbia, on the Pacific Coast, would be removed to other districts, an Ottawa dispatch received here revealed today. The number of Japanese residents who will be affected by the new order is approximately 25,000.

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NO FEAR OF AMERICA ATTACKING EMPIRE

Preparations Slow and Output Far Behind Schedule, Says Domei Reviewer

Consensus of opinion among authoritative quarters here discloses that since the Imperial Navy is dominating the vast Pacific, it is virtually impossible for the United States to maneuver a counter-attack on Japan no matter how hard America strives to expand the national defense program to make up for the disastrous reverses she suffered at the hands of the Imperial Forces during the past one month of the War of Greater East Asia, Domei's reviewer writes.

The object of the American national defense program, in the naval field, is to control both the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans. In recouping her prestige, he states, the Americans are exercising tremendous efforts in expanding their naval power to comprise 32 battleships, 18 aircraft-carriers, 91 cruisers, 364 destroyers, 187 submarines, 15,000 warplanes and a large number of auxiliary ships apart from training 17,000 pilots and 532,000 officers and men.

Below Projected Program

According to figures obtainable as of May 1, 1941, however, battleships consisted of only 15; aircraft-carriers, 6; cruisers, 37; destroyers, 165 and submarines, 109, the total of which less than one-third of the projected expansion.

Of this number, he declares the main force of the United States Pacific Fleet has been heavily damaged meanwhile, when the Imperial Air Force wrought havoc with the warships anchored in Pearl Harbor so that the American naval strength has been pitifully reduced. It is true that America is making desperate efforts in compensating for the heavy loss but before the ultimate goal is attained, it will require at least an additional five years.

In May last year, continues Domei, orders have been placed with 17 dockyards in the United States for the construction of 360 warships and 756 auxiliary vessels but so far, the keels have been laid for only 78 warships and 13 auxiliary-craft. The engineers are still working on the designs for the remaining 282 men-of-war.

According to a statement issued by a reliable source in the United States Congress, an aggregate of 28 battleships, 2 cruisers, 17 destroyers and 9 submarines were to have been completed during 1941 and at the same time, it was planned to commission additionally one battleship, one aircraft-carrier, 7 cruisers, 46 destroyers and 19 submarines this year. This, however, is but a paper plan, quotes Domei, for such a stupendous project is extremely difficult to materialize as have been admitted by the American military commentators themselves. Optimists in the American Navy Department, nevertheless, boasted despite the delay in construction during 1941 that the naval arms expansion program will be completed by the end of 1945 as previously planned but their dream, it is certain, has been completely shattered as a result of their recent debacles.

Colonel Frank Knox, the American Secretary of Navy, stated that the total number of planes available by the Navy is 3,476 and that, although the majority of them are training planes, some 1,300 aircraft will be added within a year.

The Army Air Force, on the other hand, comprises about 6,000 planes including the 3,000 planes increased during the past year. Many training planes, however, are included in the above number, and moreover, Col. Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, announced that only 650 out of the total lots are capable of serving as first-line airplanes. The American military commentators are attributing this sad plight to the supply of modern warplanes going to Britain.

Output Capacity Up

It must be admitted, however, adds the reviewer, that the productive capacity of airplanes in America has been raised considerably due chiefly to the strenuous efforts of the aircraft manufacturing plants, which existed before the enforcement of the national defense program.

The newly instituted factories following the approval by Congress last year and the majority of those converted into airplane producing plants in haste have not yet commenced production. The actual production of planes during April last year has been increased by threefold as compared with the production of June 1940, and a further increase was anticipated by the factory owners, but it must be remembered that of the total production, approximately 40 per cent consists of training craft. The head of the Productive Administration Bureau demands a monthly output of at least 500 planes, but the actual production was ranging from 30 to 70 at the maximum as of May last year.

Even the Packard and Ford automobile plants which accepted the order for the production of airplane motors were unable to produce one complete motor by the end of August last year while the Buick and the Studebaker plants are so far behind their schedule that they are incapable of completing an engine before this summer.

The superiority of the American aircraft is limited to long-range heavy bombers of the Boeing type and the seaplanes of the P.B.Y. type and consequently, others are even worse than the British Spitfire planes in their efficiencies, which cannot be improved unless a considerable period of time is given.

As to the strength of the American Army, Domei goes on to say, the Japanese people need not harbor any anxiety or fear. The number of officers and men is comparatively small and the equipment is poor, there being an acute shortage of cannons, high-angle guns, etc., while what ammunition they possess is insufficient to meet the current demand. A greater part of their tanks which aggregate between 1,000 and 1,500, consists of light machines and they have not one single heavy tank in the entire lot.

The "invincible" American navy, of which the American authorities boasted of the preparedness to "meet the fleet of any Power in the world", suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Imperial Forces on the first day of the war. The strength of the American army is much lower than that of their navy so that the public can well imagine what their fate will be when they encounter Japanese Army units.

The progress made during the first year of the defense expansion program is roughly such as described in the foregoing paragraphs. However, with the Pacific Ocean under the complete domination of the Japanese Navy, it will be exceedingly difficult for the United States to acquire sufficient materials, such as rubber, tin, and the like, required in carrying out the proposed plan in the future.

Shortage Affects U.S.

The American Government officials, asserts the reviewer, are declaring that the country has an ample stock of rubber to meet the requirements for the next 12 months, but the American experts in contradicting this statement, pointed out in a contribution to the New York Times that at the present rate of consumption, what stocks of rubber they have will be reduced to nil within the next half year.

He states the expansion of the campaign for the radical increase in the production of munitions is giving adverse effects on all economic organs, resulting in the skyrocketing of commodity prices and labor disputes. Moreover, he adds, the preference given to the defense industries rather than to the peace industries is serving to cause frictions beyond our imagination between the two enterprises, causing a gradual change in attitude toward converting America into a defense State of the highest degree among the capitalists on whom the American industry depends considerably.

In summing up the situation, Domei is of the opinion that it is now too late for America to make military preparations and an opportunity to attack the Japanese Empire has been lost permanently.

Guam Prisoners Reach Shikoku

United States war prisoners, totaling 442 men, who were captured on Guam on December 12 when Japanese Forces occupied the island, today arrived at internment camps at Zentsuji and Tadotsu, on Shikoku, it was announced by the Navy Ministry Thursday afternoon.

The War Ministry announced Wednesday that a prisoners' barracks, to care for those captured in the War of Greater East Asia has been established at Zentsuji, Kagawa Prefecture, it was learned Thursday. Simultaneously, the War Ministry announced that Major-General Yoshishige Mizuhara, chief of the Military Affairs Section of the Zentsuji Division, would be concurrently chief of the prisoners' barracks.

Britons to Quit Turkey

Domei

VICHY, January 14.—British authorities in Turkey have officially advised the evacuation of all British subjects from Turkey within 30 days, according to a Havas report received here from Istanbul today.

Cripps to Resign

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—Sir Richard Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador at Kuibishev, has tendered his resignation as Ambassador to his Home Government. a Havas dispatch from London revealed today.

Complete Victory Over Malay Nears

(Continued From Page 1)

partial dark side, for there is a light side if we look at the situation as a whole."

London Times Pessimistic

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 13.—Taking a serious view of the Japanese landing on Celebes, the London Times has pessimistically repeated the precarious situation of the Netherlands East Indies and asserted that the loss of the Dutch possessions would be a fatal blow to Britain and the United States, it was learned here today.

The loss of Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies would not only be serious from the point of view of natural resources but it would practically mean the complete domination of East Asia by Japan, the paper asserted.

Not only is the Netherlands East Indies a bridge linking the Asiatic mainland with Australia but the security of the islands is necessary to maintain the communication route between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the journal said, continuing, the loss of the islands would open the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, strategic areas in eastern Mediterranean Sea operations, to direct Japanese attacks.

Furthermore, it would mean that India, Australia and New Zealand would be placed within effective striking distance of the Japanese forces, the paper concluded.

U.S. Steamer Sunk

Domei

BERNE, January 14.—A large American steamer has been torpedoed and sunk off Newfoundland, it was reported from New York today. It was said that 89 members of the crew, including 66 Chinese, have been rescued and arrived at the coast of Canada, while the rest, numbering 94, including 90 Chinese, were known to have been drowned.

FAMOUS NAZI BOMBER HAD NO BUYER WHEN OFFERED

Air Marshal Udet First to Recognize Value of 'Ju 87' for German Air Force

Transocean

BERLIN, January 6.—The famous German dive-bomber "Ju 97" had no buyers when first offered for sale several years ago in numerous European and South American countries. All foreign air experts declined to buy the machine because it was too slow and generally inadequate for the requirements of modern warfare.

These facts were revealed today by the representative of the Junkers works at Dessau, Mr. von Fischer, in a lecture to foreign press correspondents in Berlin.

At an air exhibition in Brussels, which was the last of its kind before the outbreak of the present war, the interest of visitors was concentrated mainly on the Bristol-Blenheim bomber.

The speaker added that in Germany the late Air Marshal Ernst Udet was the first to recognize the value of the "Ju 87" for the air force. In the first days of the war the whole world was shown the importance for Germany of this "long-range aerial artillery."

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JAVA'S IMPORTANCE FOREMOST IN D.E.I.

With Madura It Constitutes What Is Known as Outer East Indies

Of all the Netherlands East Indian Islands the most important, the most developed, and the most cultured is the island of Java. Together with the island of Madura, which is off its northeastern coast, Java is included politically in Dutch East Indies Proper while the other islands are called the Outer East Indies. This distinction is important, not only politically, but also economically and racially.

In contrast to the densely populated Java and Madura islands, the other islands are sparsely peopled, and New Guinea, for instance, is almost uninhabited.

According to the official census taken in 1940, the total population of the Dutch East Indies was 70,476,000. Of this number, 48,416,000 formed the population of Java and Madura combined. The population of the other islands was only 22,060,000; thus, more than two-thirds of the population of the East Indies are concentrated in the islands of Java and Madura.

Area 1,900,000 sq. km.

This distribution of the population becomes interesting when the comparative areas of the different islands are taken into account. The total area of the East Indies is 1,900,000 square kilometers. Java and Madura combined together amount to only 130,700 square kilometers while the area of the other islands together is 1,769,000 square kilometers. Thus, Java and Madura, only one-thirteenth the size of the other islands, have more than twice the population of the other islands, which from the point of size, ought to be able to contain a much larger population. In the light of this fact, it is important for the Government's settlement policy in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to take into careful consideration this uneven distribution of the population.

The importance of the above mentioned distinction between the East Indies Proper and the Outer East Indies is further enhanced when the difference in their stages of development is taken into consideration.

Java has been cultivated to such an extent that there is no further room for development. Even the tops of the mountains more than 2,000 meters in height have been carefully terraced and cultivated. In contrast, Sumatra and Borneo have only been spasmodically developed here and there while New Guinea is practically still a virgin land.

The vastness of the areas still undeveloped in the Outer East Indies may be judged from the following table compiled from statistics taken in 1939:

Place	Area of developed land in hectares
Java, Madura	6,070,000
Outer East Indies	5,970,000
Sumatra	5,390,000
Others	580,000

The Outer East Indies are 13 times the size of Java and Madura, and Sumatra is more than three times their sizes, but in both cases, the area of developed land falls short of that of the much smaller islands of Java and Madura.

Farming and Mining Center

Despite the fact that considerable areas are still undeveloped, the East Indies rank high in the world as producers of agricultural and mineral products.

Agriculturally, the East Indies are favored by all the conditions necessary for the successful cultivation of the soil. Not only is the tropical heat sufficient and the moisture abundant but the soil is also so fertile that the use of manure is unknown. Most of the islands are within the doldrums and crops do not suffer from the devastating visits of typhoons or hurricanes.

Labor is not only cheap but also abundant, as in Java and Madura. A prominent characteristic of the agriculture of this region is that even the highlands up to more than 2,000 meters are carefully cultivated. The growth of tea as well as that of coffee is possible because of this utilization of the highlands.

European and Native Farming

The agricultural produce from the Dutch East Indies may be divided into two groups, thus:

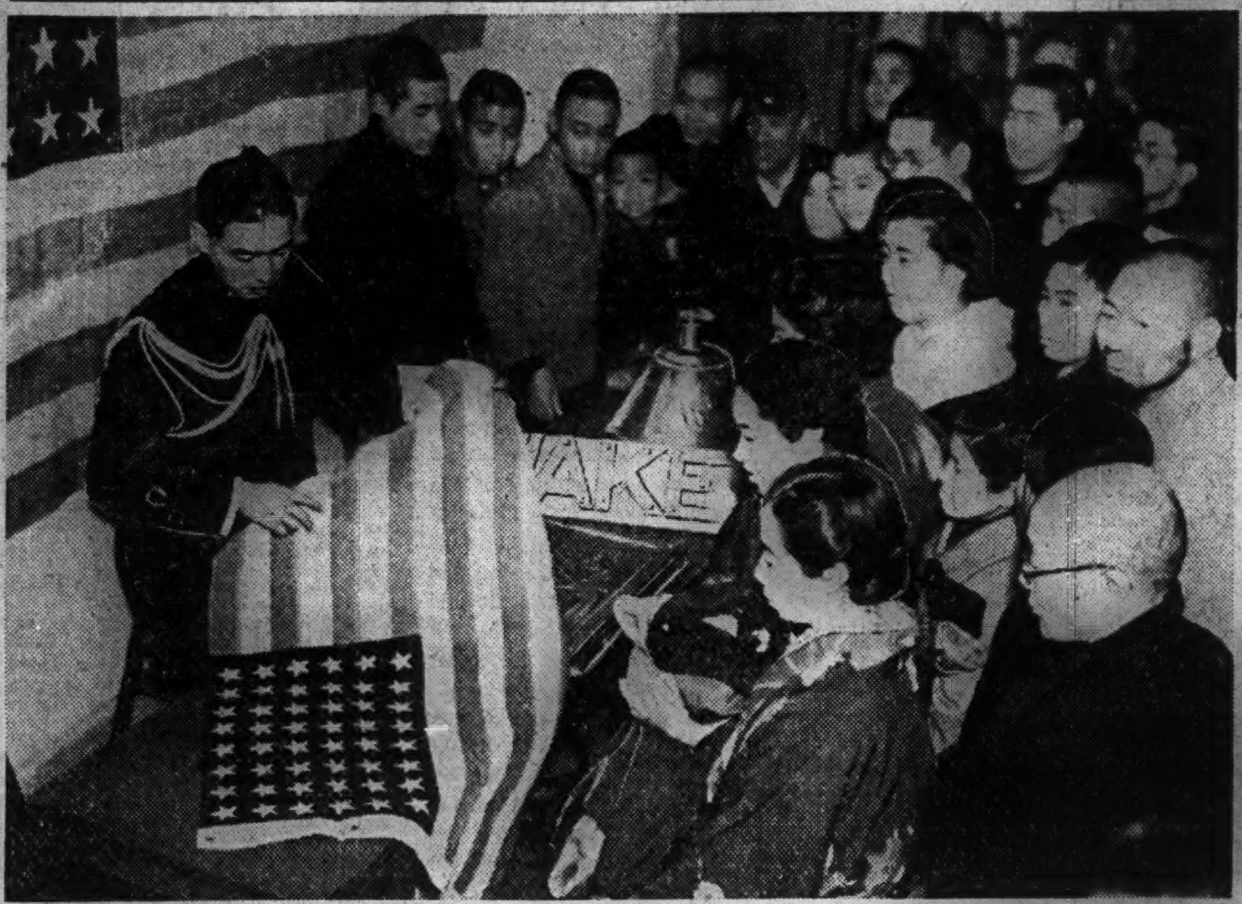
1. Those from the modern plantations capitalized and managed by Europeans. These include sugar, rubber, tobacco, tea, palm-oil, coconuts, cacao, etc., and are meant chiefly for export.
2. Those from the small primitive holdings of the natives, who cultivate chiefly for their own consumption and for distribution within the country. These products include rice, tapioca, peanuts, beans, etc. Rubber, tobacco, oil-palm, coconuts, etc. are also grown and are also exported, but they do not amount to any such quantity as produced by the Europeans.

The total value of the exports in 1940 amounted to 5,092,000,000 guilders. In comparison, the produce from the European plantations amounted to 3,068,000,000 guilders and that from the native holdings 2,025,000,000 guilders. Viewed from this angle, the ratio of the value of the produce from the plantations and from the native holdings is five to three.

War Exhibitions

The Greater East Asia War Exhibition was opened from Tuesday at seven department stores in the capital including Mitsukoshi, Shirokiya and Matsuya, under the joint auspices of eight leading newspaper offices and news agencies and under the sponsorship of the War and Navy Ministries and the Board of Information. The department stores are being deluged with visitors to the exhibitions vividly indicating how Japan came to commence the war against the United States and Great Britain as well as their crimes committed in the exploitation of Asiatic races for centuries.

War Trophies Shown



Tokyo citizens bringing their donations to the Navy Ministry on Thursday were shown war trophies from the United States gunboat Wake which surrendered to the Japanese Forces in Shanghai on December 8 at the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The trophies shown included two United States national flags for ceremonial use, both 6 feet in width and 9 in length, a copper-plate model of Guam island and a time-bell of about 40 kilograms. These articles reached the Navy Ministry Thursday morning and are now shown at the entrance of the ministry as shown in above photo. (Censored by Navy Ministry)

CONSCRIPTION TEST DATE IS ADVANCED

To Accelerate Productivity and To Get Recruits for Military Service

Graduation of college and university students has been speeded up by six months with the view of accelerating the productivity of the nation's defense works as well as to conscript recruits for the expansion policy undertaken by the military authorities.

Normally, these students would be graduated in March 1943 but by the new regulations gazetted, graduation date has been advanced to September 1942. Simultaneously, a section of the Military Service Law has been accordingly revised so as to give the students conscription examination before their graduation in September.

Those, who for unavoidable reasons are prevented from graduating in September 1942, are given some leeway in that they must apply before March 20, 1942 to the commanders of regimental districts or places of their residence for temporary exemption from conscription examination.

Law Shortens Term

Education Ministry Ordinance 81, issued on November 1, 1941 provided for the shortening of the school term of graduating classes of universities and colleges and also gave students normally graduating in March 1942 conscription examination last December.

Subsequently, in pursuance with the above-named ordinance, graduation of March 1943 class has been expedited to September 1942 and the students will be compelled to undergo conscription examination in the period from April 11 to April 30, 1942, regulations for which were gazetted of January 15. On the other hand, the regular annual conscription period only for 1942 has been shifted from the period of April 16 to July 31 to the period from June 1 to August 31.

Students coming under the purview of the Provisional Conscription Examination Regulations just issued are those whose temporary term of exemption from conscription examination expires on December 31, 1942. They are specified as follows:

Details Are Given

1. Those graduating in September 1942.
2. Those who are not graduating in September 1942 but by reason of their advanced years cannot enjoy further postponement of period of temporary exemption from conscription examination.
3. Those who were applicable for, but failed to undergo conscription examination in 1941 under the provision of the Provisional Conscription Examination Regulations for special reasons.
4. Those who were stamped "Class C" in the 1941 conscription examination for illness or other causes.
5. Those who underwent provisional conscription examination in 1941 and were designated fit but were ordered home at the time of entrance into the barracks.

With reference to students falling under the present category residing in Chosen, Taiwan, the Leased Territory of Kuantung or in Manchoukuo reporting to the commanders of regimental districts and mayors of respective places of their residence the fact of the expiration of the term of the temporary exemption from conscription examination, they are ordered to submit application to the above-named authorities before February 20, 1942 for the privilege of receiving conscription examination at places of their residence.

Wafdists Open Campaign

Transocean

ANKARA, January 7.—The Egyptian Wafd Party has opened the Egyptian election campaign, according to reports received here from Cairo. In a proclamation, the party's Executive Committee requested all those entitled to vote to enter their names in the election lists so that they might check whether all their adherents have entered the lists.

79th Diet Session Will Be Resumed On January 21

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his Diet speech on January 21, when the body will meet for its 79th session, will frankly express the Government's firm determination to continue its policy to establish a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by achieving the objective of the Greater East Asia War, it was reliably understood today. The draft speeches which will be delivered at the reopening of the Diet session by Premier Tojo, and Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo will be submitted to the Throne following the Cabinet's approval, either on January 19 or January 20, it was said. Meantime, the Government will present various bills and measures to be introduced in the Diet session to the forthcoming Cabinet meeting for final approval.

FINLAND'S PAPER REVIEWS TIES WITH NORDIC STATES

Ilkka Says Sweden's Policy Dictated by Fear, Not by Political Foresight

Transocean

HELSINKI, January 3.—Reviewing Finland's political relations with Nordic States and the rest of Europe, the Finnish newspaper Ilkka today declared that Finland once relied on the League of Nations but was disappointed.

Finland's rapprochement with the Nordic States, the journal continued, did not produce what she had hoped in her fateful hour. Sweden had given only small alms at a time when she ought to have staked her full strength for the defense of the whole north.

Sweden's policy, the Ilkka asserted, was dictated by fear and caution and not by political foresight.

The paper stressed the common destiny of Finland and Germany in the fight against the Soviet Union, and concluded by saying that this fact clarified Finland's position in the present development of Europe.

60 JOIN COLONIST SCHOOL

Upon Graduation They Will Be Sent To Taiwan, South Seas

The Taiwan Colonists' School which is under the joint management of the Governor-General of Taiwan and the Dai Nippon Youth Association held its second invitation ceremony for 60 newcomers 9:30 a.m. Thursday, in the presence of Vice-Admiral Toyoichi Kazunami, Lieutenant-General Kanichi Nakajima, Dr. Haruo Hayashi and many other visitors.

The newcomers selected from 600 candidates will be trained for one month in the school and then sent to the branch school in Taichu, Taiwan. After finishing their course next December, 20 of them will work for the development of Taiwan and the rest in the South Sea Islands.

AID TO NISEI OFFERED

Newly Created Association Opens Facilities to Those in Need

With new developments in East Asia, many openings have been created recently for the Nisei residents of Japan. In order to make these channels available for Nisei, the Nisei Association of Japan offers the facilities of its organization to all those in need of counsel, help or employment. Those wishing to obtain further information may get in touch with Soyen Yamashita, general secretary of the association, at 48 1-chome Aoyama Minami-cho, Akasaka-ku.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF AIRMEN RELATED

Torpedo Plane Manages to Return After Receiving Hits In Gas Tank

The miraculous escape of a Japanese torpedo plane which was hit by enemy fire during the attack on the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off the Malay coast was related by an eyewitness recently. The story was told by a member of the press corps now attached to the Japanese Army at a certain base.

It was about 1:30 p.m. of December 12 that torpedo plane unit of the Japanese Navy launched an attack on the two major ships of the British East Asiatic Fleet, reports the observer. Describing the scene of the battle he says:

"Down below water spouts were shooting up all around from the falling bombs and shells, and in the sky was a curtain of bursting shells formed by the fire of the enemy's anti-aircraft guns. Through this zone of death our planes had to break through to deliver their attack.

Gas Tank Drilled

"One after another the Japanese planes swooped down upon their targets. Our No. 2 plane, however, had its gasoline tank drilled immediately before releasing its torpedo. The plane began to tilt severely to one side. The crew immediately thought that it would be necessary to abandon the plane.

"This plane succeeded, however, in making a miraculous recovery. After hours of struggling with the controls, the crew managed to make a forced landing in a certain territory quite a distance from the scene of the fighting. The courage of the crew in pulling themselves out of almost certain destruction is a tribute to the Japanese Navy's traditional spirit of pluck."

Continuing the story, one of the members of the crew of this crippled machine describes the battle and its aftermath as follows:

"I was sitting in the tail turret with my finger on the trigger of a machine-gun. Just as our plane was about to swoop down upon our prey I felt a severe shock. An enemy shell had hit our machine. Black smoke started to spout from the center of the fuselage. No alternative but to scuttle the plane, I thought.

"All of a sudden, however, the big bridge of the Prince of Wales seemed to come rushing toward us. Our plane barely flew clear of it. I pulled and pulled at the trigger of my gun, but it had jammed at last.

"After we pulled out of our dive, we brought the flames under control. I noticed many shell holes in our fuselage. The strong smell of gasoline filled our nostrils. Every member of the crew immediately set to work making emergency repairs on the damaged parts of the plane.

Everything Is Dumped

"To lighten the load on our crippled machine, the command was given to throw overboard everything heavy which could be spared. Most of our ammunition, machine-guns, tables, seats and other articles were heaved out to enable our plane to stay in the air.

"After hours of difficult flying keeping barely above the surface of the sea, one of us spotted an island far ahead. After reaching the island we managed to make a safe landing in a paddy field. Not a single house was to be seen in the neighborhood. With the aid of a map and a compass, however, we located our position. Toward evening of that day we were finally saved by a rescue party sent out from a certain base."

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DIVINER FORECASTS ARMISTICE BY 1944

Present World War to Come to End Within Two Years, Fortune Teller Predicts

The present world war may come to an end within two years.

This was the prediction made on January 12 by Donsho Kodama, well-known Japanese diviner, as a result of his annual New Year's divination. The announcement was made at the Peers' Club in the presence of more than 90 prominent persons in all walks of life who are interested in the art of divination.

His other assuring forecasts for this year included: better climates, bringing a bumper crop of rice and beans; no serious earthquakes; smashing victories on land, sea and air by the Japanese fighting forces; and German successes in its naval activities against Great Britain.

His New Year's prediction last January on the fate of the Konoye Cabinet was fulfilled by future events when Premier Fumimaro Konoye came across a grave crisis. His last year's prediction on the weather condition, according to the sign in the book of divination, was "stagnant water," meaning that there would be an abundance of rain during the spring and summer. It is remembered that there was an excessive rainfall, with the result that the summer was unusually cool.

Weather Fair

The weather condition this year, according to the sign in the book of divination, is "the sun dispelling clouds," Mr. Kodama says, which means that fair weather will prevail, regularly following the sequence of the four seasons. The climatic condition will also be equally good. But the seer added that there will be plenty of thunder during the year. He says that there will be some earthquakes in fall in various islands and coastal districts east and north of Tokyo but they will not be severe enough to cause serious disturbances.

As there will be plenty of sunshine, Mr. Kodama says, rice and beans are in for a bumper crops.

The diviner says that Japan will score a great success in its military and naval activities this year because the command of high officers will be carried out smoothly. The sign in the book of divination for the army is "Spirit rising from the earth," meaning that the armed forces will accomplish very great tasks wherever they go. The sign for the navy is "The leopard is turning into a tiger." The seer's interpretation of this sign is that the tiger is larger and prettier in its appearance and stronger than a leopard, meaning that the navy will grow bigger and more active and, in cooperation with the army, achieve many more brilliant successes than last year.

No Trouble for Tojo

The Tojo Cabinet will have smooth sailing this year, the sign in the book of divination being Tenka-dojin, or Heaven-fire-fraternity. According to Mr. Kodama's interpretation of this sign, the Government and the people are inseperable just as the heaven and the sun are. At the 79th session of the Diet, therefore, the Government and the people will discuss the bills on hand in a quite friendly spirit. The seer likens this condition to a congregation of cheerful and sensible girls discussing a problem for the accomplishment of their purpose.

Britain this year is likened to a man who was defeated in a litigation, meaning that it is simply helpless, the judge having passed the verdict against him. The British Government will face difficulties, according to the diviner, because it will be severely criticized by the people for having made great blunders in its military and naval operations.

The United States is likened to a container which stands on its three legs. With one of the legs broken off, Mr. Kodama says, its war activities will be crippled. It will not be able to accomplish much, like a bird entangled in a net. It will meet many unexpected misfortunes with the result that the American Government will have serious difficulties.

Mr. Kodama declares that Great Britain and the United States will come to the parting of the way. It will not be an open break, he avers, but there will be a sort of estrangement or disillusionment because the latter will not comply with the requests of the former. The perfect harmony between them will be impossible this year, he continues, because the American Government will refuse to recognize one-half or two-thirds of British requests. The two allies, he says, will suffer very greatly as the result of such relationship.

German Successes Seen

The diviner stated that Germany is like a man who has escaped from being eaten up by a tiger despite the fact that he stepped on the tail of the animal. This means that Germany, according to the seer, will risk a great danger this year in its military operation, but it will ultimately succeed in its attempt. He also says that the German navy will score a great success against Great Britain.

To a question whether the present world war will become a long-term war, he augured, that it may be brought to an end in two years. He explains his view in the following term: "There are more than one angle for interpreting signs in the book of divination. My interpretation of this is that when the China Affair broke out I predicted that it will develop into a world war. It now has attained its peak as I predicted with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The development has taken five years. A man who has attained the summit of a mountain, spending five years, has to come down, and in coming down he may be able to make it in two years."

The function at which Mr. Kodama announced his New Year's predictions was attended by many prominent persons including General Taka Hishikari, General Toyohiko Yoshida, Lieutenant-General Kijuro Nambu, Lieutenant-General Tatsuzo Idogawa, Admiral Eisuke Yamamoto, Vice-Admiral Akira Goto, all retired, Marquis Shoji Komura, Dr. Rentaro Mizuno, former Home Minister; Mr. Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo; Mr. Teizaburo Sekiya, former Vice-Minister of Imperial Household Department; Mr. Shunkichi Futagami, president of the Karafuto Development Company and many others prominent in various business and industrial walks of life.

Southward Expansion Advocated in 1890 By Savant After Exploring South Seas

The first Japanese to advocate a policy of southward expansion for Japan was Dr. Ukichi Taguchi, who, the Asahi states, undertook an expedition to the South Seas Islands in 1890. Accompanying him on that memorable expedition were Keikun Suzuki and Hikosaburo Inouye, joint authors of the Nanto Junkoki, a book giving an account of their exploits.

Returning from his explorations from the South Seas Islands, Dr. Taguchi submitted to Marquis Shigeaki Hachisuka, then Governor of Tokyo, a report on the conditions as he had observed in the islands visited by him. The Marquis attached great significance to the account for it was accompanied by recommendation for the orientation of a policy of expansion to the south. In this connection, the Asahi comments that the dream of Dr. Taguchi and his associates is about to be realized.

Explored Guam Island

Among the islands explored by the party were Guam, Marianna, Yap, Palau and Ponape.

The account of conditions on Guam contained in the Nanto Junkoki makes interesting reading in view of the fact that the island has now been occupied by the Imperial Forces in the current Greater East Asia War.

According to the report, it shows that Japanese nationals had already settled in Guam for it describes that Igoro and Okane, a Japanese couple, were cast ashore on that island a number of years before Dr. Taguchi and his party visited it.

From the various narratives reviewed, Igoro and Okane, were befriended by the inhabitants of Guam, where they soon settled down on the tiny island in the middle of the Pacific. Here, they began to cultivate the patches of land placed at their disposal by planting rice and other cereals, whose seeds they had carried with them when they were thrown ashore. The story states their neighbors were so pleased with the rice grown by them that they went in for rice cultivation.

Aped Japanese Cultivation

The account comments that this will explain the fact that the explorers found the inhabitants of the island growing rice in the same manner in which rice is cultivated in Japan Proper.

Furthermore, it adds, the explorers were surprised to find in use on the island the same spinning wheels, winnows and fishing nets, which are used by the Japanese. There is no doubt, it states, that Igoro and Okane had introduced these equipment into the island.

The Nanto Junkoki also contains an amusing story of how the inhabitants of a district of Ponape Island in 1888 rose in revolt against the Spanish authority on the island.

FINNS FLATLY DENY TALK FOR PEACE WITH SOVIETS

Legation Here Issues Statement Contradicting Rumor Of Negotiations

The Finnish Legation here Wednesday issued a denial of current rumors that peace negotiations are in progress between Finland and the Soviet Union.

The denial reads:

"The Finnish Legation has been informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Helsinki, that all the rumors concerning peace negotiations between Finland and the Soviet Union are without foundation.

"The news that German troops which are now in Finland will be recalled, does not correspond to reality."

WAR MINISTRY TO CREATE TAIWAN VOLUNTEER CORPS

Group to Be Composed of Natives of Island, Must Be Over 17 Years of Age

An official announcement is expected from the War Ministry today regarding the organization of the Taiwan Volunteers Corps to be composed of Taiwan natives, it was learned Thursday.

It was revealed that the project for organizing the Taiwan Volunteer Corps announced last June has been enthusiastically received by the Taiwan natives. To date, it was stated that more than 20,000 applications have been made by these people.

According to the plan, only graduates of the national school, over 17 years of age and given the rating of class A and B-1 in the military examinations will be qualified to join. Applications will be accepted from February 1 to March 10. Those passing the conscription examination will be enrolled in June and December every year, it was said.

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SUMO IS RECOGNIZED AS NATIONAL SPORT

One of Best Physical Pastimes To Improve Nation's Health

Two Sumo champions suffered surprising defeats Thursday afternoon, in what proved to be the outstanding feature of the fifth day of the present tournament at the Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku. Futabayama, Yokozuna or Grand Champion of the East camp was thrown by Toyoshima, a maegashira of the West camp, and Minanogawa, another Grand Champion of the West camp was defeated by Tsurugamine of the East. As usual the matches were staged before a capacity crowd that began to file into the amphitheater from early morning. With Thursday's result, the East team led the West, 64 to 56.

As wrestling was to the ancient Greeks and Romans, so is Sumo to Japanese sportsdom for today it is acclaimed as one of the national sports of the country. As a matter of fact, Sumo is recognized particularly by the Imperial Army and Navy as the proper spiritual and physical pastime to develop the national health of the Japanese race.

Unlike the Greco-Roman style of wrestling where the contestants apply their favorite holds as the full Nelson, half Nelson and hammer lock on the opponents, Japanese Sumo matches are conducted on a more conservative basis for rough tactics are strictly prohibited.

To the Japanese, this sport has been associated with martial arts from times immemorial and not for the pleasure of monetary gains so with the professional wrestlers now engaged in their semi-annual tournament at the Kokugikan amphitheater in Tokyo, sports loving fans of Sumo are jamming the arena to witness the behemoth wrestlers.

Indulged by All

Truly it can be said that Sumo is Japan's national sport. It is practiced by all classes throughout the country, in every town and village as a medium of physical training and development. Wherever boys and young men gather, they invariably turn to this sport for a bit of exercise and diversion.

Then too, Sumo is considered the basis of Japanese military arts because it is highly primitive in its character and is historically associated with martial training. It is recorded that in olden days, Sumo played an important part as an expression of military prowess for determining tribal policy. With the passage of time, Sumo passed such a stage of development until it became a military art, and military men as well as commoners began to practice it systematically in time of peace to prepare for war emergency.

As time transpired, Sumo matches attracted the attention of all classes of people, who supported enthusiastically the various tournaments staged by men deciding to become professional wrestlers. Thus, when Sumo became a sport and amusement, its military aspect was preserved by the samurai who studied, developed and refined it independently of wrestling, until it has assumed the present form of Judo. Its popularity spread so far that historians and strategists of the Edo period even emphasized the importance of Sumo and Judo as military arts in their writings.

Today, Japanese wrestling as a sport has attained a very high stage of perfection and refinement. In the course of its development, it has seen its ups and downs in popularity, but the art of wrestling has always made steady progress.

Purely Japanese

It is true that Sumo appears to be somewhat similar to Western boxing and wrestling for at one time the method of competition was practically the same as in these two foreign sports. But now it is quite different from the Western spirit in the manner of starting the match, giving the decision and in all other details of the match.

This is particularly true of the spiritual element of the sport and the manner in which it is expressed. Today, this spiritual element has become a force to dominate, inspire and unify the realm of Sumo. This controlling, guiding and unifying spirit in the art of Japanese wrestling is known as Sumodo, or the "Way of the Wrestler".

In short, the "Way of the Wrestler" is the clear, righteous and valiant state of mind, which is one of the most important constituents of the Japanese spirit and is incorporated into the system necessary for the practice of wrestling. Hence, Sumo is the concrete expression of the "Way of the Wrestler". Consequently, at present, professional Sumo is enjoying the highest public favor at any time in its history, since it adheres to the time-honored spirit of Sumo as a national sport and makes efforts to work out its destiny on the basis of the spirit.

Enjoys Wide Popularity

Since, Sumo is a national sport, it is not monopolized by professional wrestlers. Under the stimulus afforded by the organization of professional wrestlers, it has been making progress in every respect and is becoming increasingly popular among all classes of people.

There are now found hundreds of amateur Sumo associations, but perhaps the most efficient and stable organization is the National Federation of Students' Wrestling Associations. It comprises practically all the college and university wrestling organizations in the country.

Besides these, there are three important annual students wrestling tournaments in Japan; namely, the National Students' Wrestling Tournament, which is held in Osaka in November; the National High School Students' Tournament held also in Osaka in October, and also another similar group in Tokyo staging it in September. These are the greatest events of their kind in the country insofar as students' matches are concerned.

Of special interest is the annual wrestling tournament held as part of the Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meeting in November at the wrestling ring in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine. On this occasion, the participants represent military men, college, university and high school students, members of the Young Men's Association and various other organizations. They participate in the matches to commemorate the life and work of the Emperor Meiji, who is enshrined in the sanctuary of the shrine.

That Sumo has developed wonderfully as a national sport in Japan there can be no doubt, and it may justly be regarded as a symbol of her national progress.

Waiting for the Command

Ready to spring forward at any moment, members of this special Imperial Navy landing party with bayonets all fixed are just raring to go "over the top" somewhere in the South Pacific campaign. (Photo loaned by Navy Ministry)

SPANISH OBSERVERS THINK ALLIES WEAK

Smashing Japanese Victories Prove Inefficiency of U.S., British Strategy

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 14.—The large-scale offensive operations, systematically carried out by the Japanese progressing with amazing swiftness and precision, demonstrate the weakness of the British and American strategy, Spanish military circles indicate.

The military correspondent of the "ABC" for instance writes: "The new offensive via British Borneo and Celebes are directed against Java and New Guinea, thus threatening Australia and New Zealand. The landing on Celebes is not only of great strategic and military value but also tactically important since it has taken place in a small maritime area surrounded by enemy territory. The Celebes Sea is most excellently suited for air and naval defense while General Wavell has established his headquarters on the Dutch East Indies so that it must be assumed that he has been given sufficient forces to defend this territory. We must wait for the future to see whether he will be able to withstand this new Japanese attack."

The correspondent of the paper "Ya", Augusto Assia, cites the London Times to the effect that it had been impossible to prevent the Japanese from landing on some point in the Dutch East Indies and that it was the main task of the British forces to concentrate at some strategically important point where they could start a counter-offensive and from where they can stop a further expansion of Japanese attack to the Indian Ocean.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

brought about, not through the will of the younger generation to rid the former's faults and perversities and build up a just and bright new era, but simply through the workings of natural forces, such as the ravages of time, of sickness, of death. Thus, such a disintegration is not destined for the older generation alone. The presumption is obvious that a similar fate awaits the new. So that when the group photograph is delivered, the members of the younger generation not only make merry over its fine results, but also take out the photograph of the departed mother and contemplate it with a hint of pensiveness in their look, betraying rather a pessimistic attitude.

When Senosuke, after his mother's death, suddenly decides to change his attitude to one of active and courageous participation in the affairs of this world, it is not courage stimulated by victory that motivates him, but a positivism born of self-love to make the best of a brief life which is bound to end sooner or later. The triumph of the new generation is not, therefore, a matter for self-congratulation. For beyond this victory there loom, likewise, the inescapable jaws of ruin and destruction. Thus the ultimate significance of the work under review lies in the weaving into theme of the unavoidability of decay the constant mutations, the rise and fall, the joys and sorrows, the lights and shadows of existence. This is human life itself—the Sei of this novel.

Overshadowed by Specter

In a broader sense, this is a view of life which was perhaps bound to come after the destruction of most of the old order of things in this country within less than half a century of the Meiji Restoration and in the wake of revolutionary changes that had been wrought upon her whole social system, when the new order, together with liberalism, individualism and other modern principles that had been developed in unison with it, was overshadowed by the specter of still another age which was already approaching.

There is nothing unique, of course, about this view; but at least it is easy to suppose that its underlying humanist ideology has rendered the purport of the work—depicting as it does, in this form, a transition wherein the relations of an older and a younger generation eventually result in the latter's victory—into a very intricate and subtly variable thing. The extinction of the older generation, however, should not be explained merely on the strength of such natural phenomena as the mother's illness and death, or of the inroads of time. Nor is the subject here correlated with a comprehension of the fact that this is inevitably associated with the building of a modern nation. Accordingly, the work is not without its weakness, in the sense that its realism lacks throughness with respect to social developments and something yet more fundamental, and confined as it is to phenomenal and individual-mental states.

Yet it must be admitted that, considering the realistic and skilful manner in which the author has described the varied aspects of this country's family life, mixing feudalistic elements with the modern, of which the tendency toward modernization is increasing very gradually, and considering also the fact that he has delineated the whole in terms of complex nuances and delicate effects, this is indeed a meritorious work.

As a matter of fact, it possesses many features of an autobiographical nature (Sennosuke is a projection of the author's own personality). Hence the period it covers is that preceding by a number of years the time it first appeared in print, namely 1908. Strictly speaking, the family life here portrayed is thus peculiar to that age. It is none the less true that it in no way differs from the kind of life that exists in a small town family today.

* * *

The author, Katai Tayama, was born on December 13, 1871, in Tatebayashi, Gunma Prefecture. He died on May 13, 1930. Dabbling a bit in Chinese poetry, in the waka, and in the new vogue in verse-making, he embarked upon his career as a novelist as early as 1894. Though his published work was considerable, it failed to show much talent, and recognition came to him late. During the latter half of the Meiji-thirties (1902-6) he exerted himself in mastering the Naturalist technique of literature. In September, 1907, he published Futon (The Blanket), which placed him in the forefront of the Naturalist writers of Japan. It is a confession story which deals with a love affair he experienced in middle age.

In short Sei (Life) was the result of a further advancement in the realistic method of portrayal which he firmly established with the writing of that story. This, together with his two subsequent works, Tsuma (Wife), 1908, and Enishi (Ties), 1909, form a trilogy of his autobiographical novels, of which the first is reputed to be the best of the lot. Aside from this group, the novel Inaka Kyoshi (Country Teacher), 1909, may be mentioned as his representative work of this period. It is patterned after the work of the Goncourt brothers, and its subject is based upon some suggestions obtained from Flaubert's Madame Bovary. After establishing himself securely in the literary world with these novels, he was plunged once more into ideological perturbations. At last, late in life, he escaped from such a state. For an explanation of this aspect of his career, see Zansetsu (Remaining Snow) reviewed elsewhere in the present volume.—(K.B.S.)

The End

Enemy Resistance Nothing to Japanese; Fighting Men Pestered by Land-Leeches

It is not enemy resistance which is troubling the Japanese troops as they comb through the Malayan jungles. Rather than that, they are annoyingly pestered more by the 'guerilla' of land-leeches omnipresently found in abundance in the thickets, according to the observation of an Asahi correspondent.

Dwelling on the characteristics of the land-leeches, he states, this carnivorous, blood-sucking annulated worm nests on the leaves of trees and grasses, which grow in the swampy regions of Malaya.

When man or beast pass beneath their habitation, the land-leeches come down to stick fast to the object. Subsequently, they glue themselves on to the skin of the soldiers and suck the blood even through shirts and pants.

However, it is claimed they do not cause so much pain nor are they poisonous. But the soldiers have been cautioned nevertheless because when one's blood is sucked by the land-leeches all over the body, the victim is threatened to suffer from anemia.

In tracing the origin of the land-leech, it is recorded in history that Napoleon Bonaparte's army while on an expedition to Egypt was first attacked by this blood-sucking worm. Soldiers of the French Expeditionary Forces were also reported to have been very much irritated and molested by land-leeches, which stuck to their nostrils and throats and finally caused difficulty in breathing.

In the first World War, it is also recorded that soldiers in the Near East front were troubled when attacked by these worms. In Japan, these pesky leeches breed in Mt. Kinka in Miyagi Prefecture, which marks the northern limitation of their geographical distribution.

Dies for Europe

D.N.B.

BRUSSELS, January 14.—The first Belgian officer, killed on the Eastern Front in the course of fighting with the Bolsheviks, was Captain Dupre who served with the Walloon Legion. Radio Brussels announced the death of the young Belgian officer adding: "He died for Europe!"

Today's Sports

SUMO

Professional matches. 6th day of spring tournament at Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku. Main events around 2 p.m.

REICH'S FARM CROPS UNAFFECTED BY WAR

Food Minister Asserts Changes In Production Due Exclusively To Weather

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 15.—The agricultural production in Germany has not been curtailed in any way by the events of the war in 1941, according to a statement made by Dr. Claus of the Reich Food Ministry before foreign press correspondents. Certain changes in the agricultural production during that year as compared with the same period of 1940 were brought about exclusively by weather conditions.

In some production branches there has been a considerable increase such as was the case with vegetables of all kinds, oil bearing plants and butter. These increases could be attained despite the already achieved high production figures. On the other hand, Dr. Claus stated, considerable reductions in the first year of the World War I could be recorded. However, the German grain crop of 1941 was only on an average basis not quite fulfilling the expectations of May and July since the rainy and cold weather in August and September had a bad effect on the grain crop as well as the potato. Both were only average crops. But even this crop is still above that of the years 1928 to 1938.

The demand for potatoes has considerably increased since besides its own population Germany is also supplying the greater part of its Allies. Answering the enemy propaganda alleging that the greater part of Germany's potato crop had been frozen, Dr. Claus said in November that at this time already 97 per cent of the entire potato crop had been harvested while the remaining could be used for fodder purposes or for obtaining alcohol. The food rations in Germany in 1941 were considerably larger than those during 1917 when the average German consumed 250 grams of meat while the ration now is 400 grams per week. Moreover, the fat ration per head today is 350 grams compared with 100 grams in 1917. The increase of the British fat and sugar rations on November 17 last year had only brought them to the German level while since then the British rations had been reduced again, Dr. Claus concluded.

Radio Program

Friday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk on "South Sea Sphere Economy (1)," by Keiichi Hamada.
7:30 "National Resolution"; Japanese Poems Recital by Choshiro Ito.
8:00 News; Chamber Music: "Spring Sonata" (Beethoven); Piano and Orchestra "Fantasia on Athene Ruins" (Liszt).
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School Hour: Composition Readings on "New Year's Day in Wartime," from Tokyo, Taihoku, Keijo, Hsinking and Palao stations.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; War Songs; Otsuka Accordion Band.
1:00 Narration: "Reminiscences of the History," (A. Asano) by Akira Kato.
1:30 Serial Talk on "Reform New Life."
2:00 National School High-class Hour: The War Front Geography.
4:00 Lecture on "Wartime Education."
5:00 News; Music.

—Evening—

6:00 News for Little Nation; Sumo Matches; Little Nation's Hour: Composition Readings "The Long-Term War," by National School pupils.
6:30 Talk on "The Establishment of the New East Asia and Problem of the Race," by Koichi Itagaki; Music.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Radio Drama.
9:00 News; Violin solo by Hiroshi Hatoyama. Piano Accompaniment by Toshiko Kozono: "Sonata No. 1 in A major" (Mozart).
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

GERMAN PROTECTION GIVEN KOZLOWSKY

Old Polish Premier, Taken Prisoner by Soviets in 1939, Now Safe in Berlin

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 15.—The former Polish Premier Dr. Leon Kozlowsky, who headed the Polish Government in 1934-1935 as a close political friend of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski and who had spent two years of hardship and suffering in the Soviet Union in the course of which he had been sentenced to death and later, on account of the changed political attitude toward former Poland, sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, was finally released from the Soviet prison and fled to Germany where he placed himself under German protection in November 1941.

Dr. Kozlowsky who is an archeologist by profession has been working for the Berlin Museum of Ethnology. Regarding his experiences in Soviet prisons where he lost his right eye and all his teeth, he said that a few days after the Soviet troops had marched into Lemberg on September 26, 1939, he was arrested and put into jail.

After having spent six months in the GPU prison at Lemberg where he was repeatedly beaten during cross-examination, he was taken to the notorious Lubljanka prison in Moscow. When he was finally put before the Supreme Soviet War Tribunal, he was charged with having continuously committed acts of high treason against the Soviet Union on account of his anti-revolutionary activities during his period of premiership. He protested against this accusation by stating that he acted at that time on behalf of the Polish Government and not as a Soviet citizen and that, during his term of office, Poland had signed the non-aggression pact with the Soviet Union, thus furnishing evidence of friendship, but all of these arguments failed to make any impression. He was sentenced to death on July 7, 1941.

Dr. Kozlowsky described the entire court procedure as a farce and comedy forcing every prisoner, sentenced to death, to submit an appeal for pardon to State President Mikhail Kalinin. He is compelled to do so whether he desires this or not. The number of death sentences, proclaimed every day all over the Soviet Union, were, estimated by him at about 600 to 800, while the total number of prisoners numbered around 15,000,000. These prisoners play an important role in Soviet planning since they are forced to carry out most of the schemes of the Government. Soviet courts see to it that there is a steady flow of new prisoners to reinforce the working ranks.

After spending three weeks of waiting in the death cell of the Lubljanka prison, Dr. Kozlowsky was pardoned and given a 10 years' prison term. After the war broke out between the Soviet Union and Germany and as a result of the changed attitude of the Soviet Government toward the Polish question, the former Polish Premier was finally released from prison and for 40 days lived completely undisturbed in Moscow. Quarters were assigned to him in the Savoy Hotel, a tourist hotel for foreigners, his expenses being paid by the Soviets. Each day he spent about 80 rubles for meals, just enough to keep himself from being hungry.

The average monthly income of the majority of the Soviet citizens, however, amounts to only 300 to 400 rubles. He described the living conditions in Moscow as a "standardized misery". During the general panic prevailing in Moscow during the middle of October, 1941, when the German troops were closing in on Moscow, Dr. Kozlowsky left the capital for Busuluk, some 160 kilometers East of Kuibishev, behind the river Volga where the Soviets were organizing the Polish divisions. All Poles of military age and fitness, who were found here among the 1.5 million Polish citizens and whom they had arrested after the occupation of Poland, were compelled to enlist in the Polish divisions to fight against the Germans.

On October 27, 1941, Dr. Kozlowsky decided to flee to Germany. At the time the entire district west of the Volga was evacuated by the Soviets and crowded trains were moving toward the East. One of the empty trains moving to the west was taken by him and since there was no longer police control or supervision in this completely disorganized area, he succeed in coming close to the German lines which he reached safely but exhausted after several days of hiking.

SKI TOURNEY POSTPONED

Will Open at Yonezawa City on Friday Night

The opening of the 15th Inter-collegiate ski tournament, which was to be held at Yonezawa city today, has been postponed one day, and the opening ceremony is scheduled for 6 p.m. Saturday at the Yonezawa municipal administration building, according to instructions from the Education Ministry.

The five-day tournament will see the outstanding collegiate teams of the nation battling for the championship defended by the Meiji University aggregation of Tokyo.

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General

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Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

LADY'S bicycle, in good condition, wanted. Offers to Box 458, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2 chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Lost

BLACK leather purse, foreign make, near Kudanshita, January 13th. Reward. M.B. c/o Doi, 17, Ichibancho, Kojimachi-ku.

Apartments

FULLY furnished modern apartment, complete with bath, kitchen and heating, suitable for single or couple. Apply personally or telephone at once Nonomiya Apartments, Tel. Kudan 4156 to 9.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai ((formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m. until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

FARM CROPS' VALUE GETS BIG INCREASE

1941 Gains ¥75 Million Over 1940 for Eight Leading Products

INCOME FROM RICE UP

Silk Cocoon Production Severely Curtailed; Output Of Potatoes Jumps

The weather vagaries existing in many parts of Japan during 1941 has given rise to the fear for a widespread crop-failure and resultant drop in farm income. Advance reports and authentic data available, however, reveal the fact that such crop failures as there have been were never serious, according to the December, 1941 issue of the Oriental Economist.

Government data as yet have not been published for all crops of the current harvest year but for the following eight items either actual yields or probable crop estimates representing 82 per cent of the total value of Japan's entire farm products are available. These are rice, wheat, barley, naked barley (rye), soy beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and silk cocoons.

Rice Income Up

Based on conditions as of September 20, the rice crop of 1941 is estimated to yield 59 million koku, a reduction from 1940. But the recent marking up of the official price of rice, the granting of a bounty for encouraging production and the revision in the classification and grading of rice have boosted prices to about ¥49.25 per koku f.o.b. the farmer's yard (as compared to the former ¥43.00). The value of the estimated crop on this basis, therefore, would be ¥2,912 million, a rise of ¥359 million over the 1939 banner crop year.

On top of a drastic cut in the harvest, prices of both wheat and rye have been marked down with the result that the aggregate value of wheat, rye and barley is down to ¥606 million, a dip of ¥92 million from 1940.

Silk Income Reduced

Sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes have been rising in output since last year. On the other hand, silk cocoon production has been severely curtailed and its price has declined so that the income from the production of 1941 is smaller by ¥275 million than that of the previous year.

The aggregate value of the above eight crops is ¥4,526 million, an increase of ¥11 million over 1940, but a cut of ¥123 million from 1939.

To substantiate the above statement it will be convenient to calculate farm income by estimating the marketable crops.

Record Crop Year

The rice holdings of the farmers for their own household use have been computed at 30 million koku annually in recent years. On the basis of a 59 million koku crop, less these holdings, therefore, 29 million koku of rice, would be available on the market for 1941. But because of special encouragement given to the farmers, for 1941 a greater tonnage of rice is expected to be sold to the Government, and 32 million koku will be the amount of the market rice. At ¥49.25 per koku from the farmer's yard, the value will be ¥1,576 million, an increase of ¥271 million over 1940 and of ¥55 million over 1939, a record crop year since some time back.

Normally about 80% of the wheat harvested enters the market and out of a crop of 10,685,000 koku, the tonnage supplied to the market will be 8,526,000 koku. Multiplied by ¥28.69, the official price, its total value will be ¥244 million, a reduction of ¥70 million from last 1940's income.

As about 30 per cent each of barley and rye enters the market, calculating on the same basis as the above, the income derived therefrom would be ¥33 million and ¥56 million respectively, as follows: barley 1,949,000 koku at ¥16.74; rye 2,028,000 koku at ¥27.42. As compared with last year, the crop was smaller for barley and larger for rye.

Sweet Potato Increase

Based on estimates made on September 1, the production of sweet potatoes for 1941 will be 1,129 million kamme of which 50 per cent is expected to enter the market. Sales of Irish potatoes are computed at ¥57 million which will be quite an increase, continuing the tendency of recent years.

At 90 per cent the volume of the cocoon crop entering the market is estimated at 62 million kamme, and at the standard price of ¥8.50 per kamme, the income will be ¥528 million, a reduction of ¥247 million from 1940 and of ¥265 million from 1939.

The total value of the above eight leading crops therefore for 1941 will be ¥2,732 million, a gain of ¥75 million over that of 1940. Although this would be a decrease from 1939, the figures are interpreted as due to a favorable reaction now under way.

TODEN SHAREHOLDERS CONDUCT LAST MEETING

Unanimous Vote Made to Dissolve Firm to Make Way For New Company

The last general meeting of shareholders of the Tokyo Electric Light Company (Toden), through the dissolution of which the projected Kanto Electric Distribution Corporation is shortly to be established was held Thursday at the Sankaido Building, Akasaka.

Shoji Arai, chairman of the board of directors of the electric light company, explained in detail the problems regarding the transfer of the firm's assets to the Kanto Electric Distribution Corporation and said that 145 shares of the new firm and ¥223 in cash would be given in exchange for 100 shares of Toden.

The plan to dissolve the Tokyo Electric Light Company was unanimously approved by shareholders present. An endorsement was also given on another plan to donate ¥5,000,000 to the Army and another ¥5,000,000 to the Navy.

Argentina and Peru Move to Establish Co-Prosperity Sphere

A movement to establish a co-prosperity sphere in South America has been started by Argentina and Peru, a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Nichi Nichi states. Peru and Argentina recently signed a trade agreement for the exchange of wheat produced in Argentina for the oil produced in Peru. Some economists in South America are attaching great importance to it, believing that the agreement may eventually pave way for the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere in South America. The difficulty in obtaining goods as a result of the hostilities in Europe and Asia has necessiated these two countries to take such a step, and the idea of exchanging goods between two countries for their mutual benefits will soon spread to other nations in South America, the dispatch predicts.

IRON DEPOSITS PUT AT 5 BILLION TONS

East Asia Abounds in Ore; Steel Shortage Can Be Done Away With

Iron deposits in East Asia are estimated at some 5,000,000,000 tons, and if the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia mine the deposits and make steel, there will be no shortage of iron and steel in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Nichi Nichi.

Iron is as indispensable as oil for the establishment of a super-defense State. Today, America produces 38.8 per cent of the world's iron and steel production, Europe, 33.4 per cent, the British Empire, 10.3 per cent, the Soviet Union, 14.3 per cent, and East Asia, 3 per cent. Thus, the production of iron and steel in East Asia is only a small amount. However, this does not necessarily mean the scarcity of iron deposits in this part of the world.

May Total 5 Billion Tons

According to the investigations of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, and other Government offices concerned, the deposits of iron in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, the Netherlands East Indies, British Malaya, Borneo and the Philippines aggregate some 2,900,000,000 tons. If India and Australia are added, the total iron deposits would amount to 5,000,000,000 tons.

Unfortunately the quality of iron ore found in Japan and Manchoukuo is not so good as that found in British Malaya or in the Philippine Islands. In the past, therefore, Japan had to import great amounts of iron ore and scrap iron from Malaya and the Philippines, and for that purpose, a fleet of Japanese freighters had to ply between this country and the South Sea region over a distance of thousands of miles.

Imported 3,780,000 Tons

In 1936, Japan imported a total of 3,780,000 tons of iron ore. The details of the iron ore imports in that year are as follows: (Unit—1,000 tons)

China	1,252
British Malaya	1,691
India	26
Philippines	570
Manchoukuo	215
Total	3,780

In addition, Japan bought from the British Empire and the United States great amounts of scrap iron during the same year. In the year, the production of pig iron in Japan totaled 2,220,000 tons while that of steel, 5,310,000 tons. The rate of self-sufficiency of pig iron, then, was 69 per cent while that of steel was 96 per cent.

Can Insure Steel Supply

Now, the British and American influence has been wiped out almost completely from Thailand, British Borneo and Malaya as well as the Philippine Islands. If the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia unite their efforts to develop the iron mines containing 5,000,000,000 tons of ore, the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will never suffer from the shortage of iron and steel in the future.

Before long, peace and order will be restored in the Philippines, and British Malaya and Borneo, and big iron works will be built in these places, making it unnecessary for Japan to operate a great number of cargo boats for the transportation of iron ore from there to this country.

Bauxite Abundant, Too

Bauxite, the raw material for manufacturing aluminum which is indispensable for the aircraft industry, is found in abundance in British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. In 1938, the Dutch colony produced 245,000 tons of bauxite, Malaya 56,000 tons and Palau Island, one of the Japanese Mandated Islands in the South Seas, from 40,000 to 50,000 tons. Since the aircraft industry is expected to grow remarkably large in size in Japan, the position of the Netherlands East Indies and British Malaya as the producers of bauxite in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will become weighty more than ever.

As to tungsten, China produces half of the world's total output. The production of the same mineral in Burma and Malaya is also considerably large. The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has nothing to worry about the supply of coal, manganese and chromium, because these minerals are rich in China, Manchoukuo, Malaya, and the Philippines.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.5	— .70
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.8	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.3	—1.70
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.74	+ .04
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.85	same

LOSS OF LEXINGTON ANIMATES EXCHANGE

News of Sinking of U.S. Aircraft Carrier Causes Fresh Buying

Shipping, heavy industry and steel industry shares advanced remarkably on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

On receipt of the news of the sinking of the U.S. airplane carrier Lexington by a Japanese submarine, most traders began fresh buying operations. A few of them, however, declined to follow suit, awaiting the announcement by the Government of the more detailed reports about the proposed direct tax increase program.

Morning Session Dull

During the morning session, peace industry shares such as of spinning, rayon and sugar, moved to and fro aimlessly.

Soon after the opening of the afternoon session, the sentiment became very bright and firm as the stocks of Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Japan Steel Tubing, and N. Y. K. began to indicate distinct upward trends. Heavy selective buyings in the wake of general adjustment operations made the sentiment brighter.

Tokyo Exchange started at ¥136.90 and closed at ¥136.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50)	66.3	d .5	66.7	67.3
Fuji, new (25)	36.4	u .2	36.7	37.1
Kanegafuchi (50)	158.3	d .8	159.0	159.2
Do. new (25)	....	....	101.4	102.3
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	....	....	....	94.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	76.6	77.4
Tokyo Rayon (50)	36.9	d .1	35.3	35.3
Tokyo Light (50)	68.3	u .4	....	....
Ensuiko Sug (50)	....	....	64.5	64.8

Second Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
N. Y. K. (50)	113.9	u .2	....	114.0
Do. new (37½)	95.6	u .1	95.8	96.7
O. S. K. (50)	....	....	101.6	102.6
Do. new (37½)	....	....	84.5	85.1
Ishikawajima (50)	....	....	83.7	84.0
Ishikawajima (25)	55.9	u1.4	55.9	56.4
Uraga Dock (50)	133.0	u .5	133.1	88.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	103.6	u3.1	103.5	104.4
Hitachi Works (50)	76.6	....	77.0	77.5

Third Section

	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	....	68.5

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.85	105.85	105.85	105.85
Second 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
First 4s	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.75

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	136.7	137.2	136.5	136.5
N. Y. K., old	112.8	114.2	112.8	113.0
N. Y. K., new	94.9	95.3	94.7	94.8
Kanegafuchi Spin.	157.1	157.5	156.5	156.5
Kanegafuchi, new	100.1	101.0	99.3	99.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	93.8	94.0	93.0	93.1
Osaka Stock, new.	75.4	75.6	75.1	75.1
S. M. Railway	68.8	68.8	68.6	68.6
Mitsubishi Heavy	104.7	104.7	104.5	104.5
Tokyo Light	68.1	68.6	68.1	68.6
Hitachi Works	76.7	76.7	76.6	76.6
Japan Steel Tube.	78.0	78.6	77.8	77.8
Japan Oil	85.0	85.1	84.8	84.8
Japan Mining	65.8	65.8	65.5	65.5
Manchuria Ind	61.4	61.4	61.3	61.3

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 15
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,994,914
Over Issues	294,914
Deposits	686,771
Loans	535,339

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Hatsutaro Akashi, Most Successful Tycoon of Taiwan, Native of Kochi, Rose From Bottom to Top; Had No Formal Education

By HIROMU HIGUCHI

Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

Hatsutaro Akashi, the most successful businessman in Taiwan, is a native son of Kochi Prefecture, Shikoku, who, in his life, has received no regular school education.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War, he went over to Taiwan to cast his lots with this strange land. At first he worked as the foreman of navvies in the railway construction projects. Later he tried his hands in the flour manufacturing business, brewery, afforestation, and the sugar industry, and all the businesses he tried, ended in great success.

Rose Step by Step

He climbed the social ladder step by step until he became the top figure of the industrial world of Taiwan. At present, he is the managing-director of the Taiwan Development Company, and holds various public offices concurrently.

Another Japanese who is as rich and influential as Mr. Akashi is Nobuo Atomiya who has made himself a billionaire almost single-handed. When Mr. Atomiya stepped on the island, he had only a few sen in his pocket. For a time he worked in the mines. Later he became the manager of the Kinkaseki mine.

Undismayed by a series of hardships that dogged his step, he devoted all of his energies to the development of this mine. With the setting in of the great mining boom of the 1938-39 in Taiwan, his mine came to stand in the limelight. Finally he sold his mine to the Japan Mining Company, and pocketed more than ¥50,000,000 in cash.

Directs From Tokyo

Although he stays in Tokyo most of the year nowadays, and gives directions to the managers of his many companies in Taiwan, he is still one of the most influential figures in the economic world of Taiwan. At present, he is the president of the Taiwan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Incidentally, he is a close friend of Mr. Akashi, and these two geniuses of industry have been assisting each other in business as well as their personal affairs. Very often, they have worked together in the same company as its directors.

Thus, these two men stand head and shoulders above the rest of businessmen in the island. As a matter of fact, any industrialist, trader, or financier in Taiwan looks small when he stands before Mr. Akashi or Mr. Atomiya.

Nakatsuji Chief Merchant

The merchant who represents Taihoku is Kiichiro Nakatsuji, the owner of a big department store in that city. In former days, he was a dealer of clothes and clothing materials. It was mainly due to his success in railway and coal enterprises that he obtained his prominent position in the community of the capital of Taiwan.

Exportation of rice is a big industry in Taiwan, and Saichi Sugihara is one of the millionaires which this industry has produced. Like Mr. Akashi and Atomiya, he came to Taiwan as a penniless youth, and made a great fortune out of his hands and brains. Other millionaire businessmen include Yasuji Arai, Michito Koga and Soroya Sakamoto who have contributed a great deal toward the industrial development of Taiwan.

CHANGE IS DECIDED FOR FOREIGN TRADE

To Be Rationalized to Meet Demands of E. Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Foreign traders in Japan who number some 5,600 at present will be reduced to 500 or 400 in order to place Japan's foreign trade on a more rationalized basis, declared Isamu Hishinuma, director of the Trade Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry in Osaka Wednesday, the Asahi reports.

Mr. Hishinuma arrived in Osaka from Tokyo Wednesday morning. The purpose of his visit to Osaka was to confer with foreign traders in the city over the establishment of the Foreign Trade Control Association as well on the concrete measures to be taken for the adjustment of Japan's trade with the countries in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Japan as Trade Center

In a press interview there, Mr. Hishinuma said that commerce in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere had to be carried out according to premeditated plans, and that the old system of trading goods with each of the countries in East Asia separately had to be replaced by a new one through which commerce in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with Japan as the center might be conducted on a more rationalized basis.

"To this end," he continued, "in each of the countries to be included in this sphere must be established a trade controlling system similar in nature to that in Japan, although I cannot tell you exactly when this system will come into being in the member countries of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Trade Increase Expected

"For the time being, Japan has to make extra efforts to carry back from the South all the vital materials. At the same time, the merger of trading corporations in this country must be conducted with more vigor and speed in order to make them ready to handle effectively the trade with all the countries in the sphere, which is expected to increase greatly in volume in the near future.

"Perhaps, the number of traders in Japan who number some 5,600 today will be reduced to 500 or even 400, and those who lose their jobs as a result of the merger of trading companies, may be sent to various countries in the South as trade agents."

COMMERCIAL BANKS DECREASE ABOUT 100

Recent New Money Structure Movement to Bring About Amalgamation

With the progress of the new financial structure movement, the number of commercial banks in Japan decreased by about 100 during last year. The new higher tax which will be put into effect on April 1 is expected to spur the bank amalgamation move.

Although partly due to the untiring efforts of the Finance Ministry authorities, the remarkable progress in the bank merger campaign of last year was also caused directly by the stricter financial control measures and indirectly by the intensified move toward the establishment of a new industrial structure. The lowering of the turnover of working capital following the more vigorous subscription to Government bonds which are not so profitable as loans and the contrasting rise of business expenses due to the higher commodity prices are understood also to be responsible for the situation.

No General Change Seen

There is no indication of the pressure on banking to become easier in the near future, but, on the contrary, the projected raising of tax rates is expected to increase business expenses and decrease profit. Working capital may considerably gain and somewhat prevent the downward trend of bank profit, but there will be no substantial change in the general situation, economic observers predict.

Meanwhile the Finance Ministry revealed Wednesday that the balance of Government bonds as of December 31 stood at ¥37,322,030,000, including ¥1,221,472,000 of foreign loans. An increase of ¥9,092,405,000, as compared with the figure for the end of 1940, was seen in domestic loans but a decrease of ¥23,583,000 in foreign loans. Government bonds, 3.5 per cent interest, accounted for ¥382,190,000 of the total balance; treasury bonds, 3.5 per cent interest, for ¥11,994,586,000; China affair treasury bonds, for ¥16,816,999,000; China affair special treasury bonds, for ¥21,499,000; and China affair discounted treasury bonds, for ¥366,000,000.

Loan List Follows

Following is the list of foreign loans as of December 31, 1941: (In ¥1,000)

First pound bonds, 4%	91,337
Pound bonds, 5%	222,666
Third pound bonds, 4%	105,426
Pound bonds, 6%	192,536
Pound bonds, 5.5%	102,936
S.M.R. debentures in pound	39,052
Dollar bonds, 6.5%	188,701
Dollar bonds, 5.5%	117,832
Franc bonds, 4%	160,984

Development Company Of North China Votes To Increase Capital

The North China Development Company has decided to increase its authorized capital of ¥350,000,000 to ¥500,000,000 in order to deal with its rapidly expanding scope of activities, it was learned Thursday. It was learned that a bill for the increase in capital of the company will be submitted to the present session of the Diet for approval.

MORE LIAISON AIMED FOR INDUSTRY UNITS

Key Industrial Control Organization Council to Be Reorganized

Improvement of liaison among industrial control associations is the aim for the reorganization of the Key Industrial Control Organizations Council which was decided at a meeting of secretaries of the council held Wednesday at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi. The new by-laws stipulate that the board of directors should be formed by presidents of control associations based on the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

To Meet Industry Development

Hitherto importance had been attached, in the management of the council, to the facilitating of the establishment of the new industrial setup. The new action was taken to cope with the development of the industrial situation following the successive establishment of control associations with legal backings in accordance with the ordinance.

The advisory committee, under the new structure plan, was newly created and the membership were assumed by Takuo Godo, adviser to the Industrial Equipment Corporation, Koichi Kawakami, governor of the Industrial Bank of Japan, and Saburo Nango, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Association.

Hajime Suzuki President

The new line-up of the board of directors includes Hajime Suzuki, president of the Metal Industry Control Association, Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Industrial Machinery Control Association, Seimei Hara, president of the Precision Machinery Control Association, Daigoro Yasukawa, president of the Electric Machinery Control Association, Shigeyasu Suzuki, president of the Automobile Control Association, and Yasujiro Shima, president of the Rolling Stock Control Association.

Three managing directors of control associations were newly appointed secretaries of the council. They are Naoto Kobiyama, of the Iron and Steel Control Association, Kineo Uyemura, of the Coal Control Association, and Shuyei Tsuda, of the Metal Industry Control Association.

TOKYO GAS HOLDS MEETING

Decides to Maintain Share Dividend For 2nd Half of Last Year

Members of the board of directors of the Tokyo Gas Company met in conference Wednesday at the head office, Marunouchi, and decided to maintain the share dividend for the second half of last year at the rate of eight per cent per annum.

The decision will be submitted for approval at a general meeting of shareholders to be held on January 30 at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi.

The utility company earned a net profit of ¥6,132,000 during the six-month business term.

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established 1899
President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq
Vice-President: Masahiko Wada, Esq.
Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH
TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.
F. Tadaki, Esq., Manager
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Kwantung:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore, Manila.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku,
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
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Japan's True Aims

It will be hardly necessary to reiterate what Japan is fighting for in the current Greater East Asia War. Its aim was clearly set forth in the Imperial edict issued on the Empire's declaration of war against the United States and Britain. The war is based on no territorial ambition. It directly aims at liberation of East Asia from the Imperialist policies these countries have followed with regard to this part of the world through the past century. But because the extermination of American and British interests will mean the liberation of Asiatic races, a section of world opinion has miscontrued the present war as one between the white and colored peoples.

The idea that the world population falls into two groups of white and colored races and that the latter, as inferior beings, should be placed under the control of the former is unmistakably an outgrowth of the Imperialist school of Europe and America. Needless to say, such notion is based on no scientific or moral ground. The idea was developed as fiction useful for supporting the Imperialist policies adopted with regard to Asia and Africa.

It is a fact of historic fame that Kaiser Wilhelm the Second inspired by Theodore Roosevelt broadcast "the Yellow Peril". His motive was obviously clear. He spoke of the peril of yellow races when he turned his eyes to Asia, where he hoped to form a joint front with Britain and France. The peril was pictured as a reason for dismemberment of Asiatic countries.

Racial discrimination based on racial antagonism and racial antipathy has often ~~been made~~ a tool of Imperialism. In this respect the United States is no less guilty than Britain. A flagrant instance is the prohibition of Japanese and Chinese immigration. The United States, where democracy is held up as its idealism, has never had compunction to set up discrimination between the white and colored peoples. For instance, under the American law a woman of Asiatic nationality is not permitted to secure American citizenship even when she marries an American. Thus racial prejudice is apparent in American jurisprudence. This attitude on racial issues is largely based on aggressive designs against Asia. It should be considered in the same light as the German Kaiser who masqueraded his Asiatic policy under the cloak of the yellow peril.

Japan, on the contrary, has always stood for racial equality. It has always been the keynote of Japanese policy regarding other races. A review of Japan's foreign policy followed since her entry into the community of world nations in 1868 will be convincing enough. At the Peace Conference of Paris Japan endeavored to incorporate the basic principle of racial equality in the preamble to the League of Nations covenant. On various other occasions Japan took up the same cause of racial equality. Japan's unchanging attitude on racial equality is based on that spirit of universal brotherhood which has of late been stressed as the principle of Empire foundation.

Japan's position regarding the current war is not based on any idea of racial discrimination or antagonism. Japan is fighting to free Asiatic races from the yoke of American and British Imperialism. But Japan has neither intention nor idea of driving any Asiatic race into war against races in other parts of the world. The principle of universal brotherhood was stressed in one of the Emperor Meiji's edicts and has often been reiterated by his successors whenever occasion arose.

Since the military incident of Manchuria in 1931 miscontruction has often been placed on Japan's policy. This was nowhere more apparent than in the United States and Britain which deliberately misrepresented Japan's position. Those countries maliciously misrepresented Japan's policy.

Japanese policy is fundamentally at variance with the Monroe Doctrine of the United States which aims at an exclusive control over the American continents. The "open door policy" which the United States tried to enforce regarding China was no other than an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to the Asiatic mainland. Japan is waging the present war not only to free Asiatic races from the economic and political influences of the United States and Britain but further to set up peaceful relations between the peoples of Asia and those of other parts of the world. The co-prosperity idea proposed for East Asia will no doubt be extended to other parts of the world as time goes on. Japan aims at development of international relations in which all countries may engage in trade and exchange peaceful and cultural ideas with each other. Japan has no antagonism against any peaceful nation of the world. Japan will be hostile only to those countries which follow policies of aggression.

SUPERSTITIONS NOW CAST ASIDE AS NEW ORDER COMES INTO BEING

Apart From Folklore, Many Peculiar Customs of Yore Still Survive; Some of Them Recounted

By a Staff Writer

At present a new order is permeating the customs of Japan. The government has prohibited the printing of calendars on which are marked good and evil days for various customs of daily life, and the new order is steadily weeding out those archaic ideas that thwart the development of a great nation. But yet there are many who are unwilling to give up their age old traditions and superstitions so it would seem to be part of the duty of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association or of the Home Ministry to carry out some sort of vigorous campaign against such ideas thereby bringing to a higher level the intellectual standards of the nation as it takes its place as leader in Greater East Asia.

Aside from folklore in its real sense there are certain customs peculiar to every nation that have age old traditions. One of these, peculiar to Japan, is that of women divers who in ancient times lived in most of the coast provinces. The profession is gradually dying out and exists today only in a few places. These people are descendants of a seafaring tribe that came to Japan in the very ancient of times. They originally lived in an atmosphere entirely different from that of ordinary people some of them rarely coming in contact with other people. They are not social outcasts but prefer to live apart in a social life exclusively their own.

Certain Customs

This class of people have certain customs pertaining solely to themselves and their profession. The women divers generally wear a loin cloth when they dive so that they can be seen by the men above the water and also for protection from sharks and other harmful fish. The ancestors of these people tattoed their bodies, and painted their faces red before diving to drive away sea demons.

Women divers, at Toba, famous for pearl cultivation, wear a cord around their necks from which hangs a charm and before making the plunge into the water stand in a row along the side of the boat striking it with a chisel. This is a sort of ritual that is supposed to drive away the evil spirits as the sound of the pounding vibrates in the dragon castle. Then as they plunge they whistle to further frighten away the devils. When a diver is drowned her family will ask a woman deviner to locate the body. In Toba, June 1 is a holiday as it is believed to be the day when crocodiles from Ise bay, Kumano Straits and from the Pacific Ocean visit the Ise Shrines to worship. On that day all divers wear a cloth around their heads.

Gather Products From Bottom

Wajima, where about 1,000 women divers live during the summer on a small island 36 miles north of the town, is of special interest. These women engage in gathering abolony, sea shells and seaweed while their husbands do the hard labor. The women plait their hair and wind it around their heads after the fashion of the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy, Kannon, believing by so doing that evil spirits will be warded off. They wear no clothing except a small loin cloth and go about their work carrying a flat stick with which to pry lose the abolony shell from behind the sea rocks. The sticks also serve for purposes of defense. The women will plunge into the water of 60 to 120 feet in depth, gather the products from the bottom and rise to the surface again whistling.

Women divers develop faster and younger than is usual for the ordinary woman. They will acquire sexual knowledge at the early age of 11 or 12 years of age. As they grow up each woman will have several men and when a girl becomes pregnant she decides who she wishes for her husband. People of this community at Wajima never mingle in marriage with the people of other communities.

Hayakkan island in the Inland Sea is noted for its women divers. There is a story of samurai who while crossing the sea dropped his highly prized sword into the water near this island. He immediately offered a prize to anyone who would dive after it but no one was willing to do so because the water there was known to be full of harmful fish. Then a brave woman diver plunged into the water and soon came up with the precious sword but one of her feet had been bitten off by a shark and she soon died. The money offered by the samurai for the rescue of his sword was used to erect a stone monument on the island to the memory of this woman.

Folklore Superstitions

The customs, manners and culture of a nation, as well as the literature, drama and music, are the outgrowth of the historic background of that people. An important part of this background is the folklore which has to do with traditional customs, beliefs, tales or sayings, especially those of a superstitious or legendary nature that have been preserved among a people, and the life and spirit of that people reveals itself in such customs and tales.

The superstitions of folklore are many and varied including such subjects as geography, the calendar, gods and deities, human affairs, nature and even clothing.

The history of Japan is full of these beliefs and sayings and even today the lives of many people are bound up in superstitions to a greater or less degree. There are lucky days for marriage and for moving, the location of a house or the direction in which it faces will bring good or bad luck, the number four is apt to be considered a bad omen since in the Japanese language the word "shi" (four) also means death, and so forth and so on. Superstition, however, is not at all peculiar to Japan alone. It abounds in all countries and all races of mankind and all nations of people have their own legends which have been handed down through centuries of history. These ideas are often found to have greater influence among the people of the rural districts and the less educated and yet in the large educational and cultural districts highly educated people still hold to their old folklore traditions.

Object of Worship

In Japan folklore tales of the fox occupy an outstanding place. The origin of the superstitions surrounding this animal is unknown and its supernatural power is shrouded in mystery. Yet the fox especially the white fox, is in Japan an object of worship and shrines dedicated to the "kitsune" are numerous.

One story has it that in ancient times a woodcutter named Udao, of the village of Ono in Mino Province, one morning saw a pretty maid in the field and took her for his wife. Three years later she gave birth to a son. One day as the wife lay asleep with her baby, the husband was astonised to see a white hairy tassel showing from below the woman's kimono and for the first time realized that his wife was a fox. The husband kept this secret deeply buried in his heart continuing his quiet, happy married life even though he knew why the dogs often barked at his wife. As the son grew to manhood the developed great muscular strength but always walked on all fours after the manner of a fox. This son of the fox-mother and of the peasant father is the traditional ancestor of the "kitsune" family.

Fox-Wife Disappears

Another fox romance is that of Chushichi, a peasant farmer of Nemoto village in Hitachi Province. On his way across the fields one day, he found a sick fox that he took to his home and tenderly cared for. Upon being restored to health the fox miraculously turned into a beautiful woman whereupon the farmer married her. For eight years they lived a happy married life during which time three sons were born. Then quite as suddenly as had been the transformation of the fox eight years before into a woman, the fox-wife disappeared leaving for her family the following pathetic message.

"Rescued from the bed of death, I, a humble fox, transfigured into a woman and united in wedlock with you, my benefactor, have dreamed a sweet dream for eight happy years. The dream culminated in the birth of three sons for you. On summer days and winter nights I have spun and woven for you and for your children and now to my great regret, my real self has revealed itself again so now I must return home. I take leave of you all to go back to my old cavern. I cannot stop the tears of sorrow as I stand on a dreary moorland under the light of the moon chilled by frost. If the children ask where their mother is tell them that she lies weeping in a cave on the plain." The youngest son, Takematsu by name, in manhood became the governor of Shimofusa Province.

Fox Appears in Dream

Another kind of fox legend is of how the animal has power to confer favors by way of expressing gratitude for kindnesses. On their way home from their work in the fields, so the story goes, a farmer of Tochigi Prefecture and his wife rescued a fox and her cub from being killed by mischievous boys. That same night the fox appeared to the farmer in a dream and after thanking him for his kind help promised that one day his family should enjoy the great honor of rising to the high position of Shogun. Some years later the farmer was reduced to poverty because of poor crops and was forced to move to a village near Nikko.

One day the third Tokugawa Shogun, Iyemitsu, with his procession of retainers was passing along the road on the way to pay respects at the grand Nikko Shrine, dedicated to the first Shogun, Iyeyasu. At that time it so happened that the farmer from Tochigi Prefecture, with his little girl of ten years, was standing by the roadside among the throngs of people. Suddenly just as the great procession was approaching the child spied her mother on the opposite side of the road and darted across to her. The vanguard of soldiers were extremely angry and the child, though so young and not realizing the greatness of her offence, was sentenced to death. However, one of the retainers implored mercy of the Shogun and the petition was granted.

The girl grew up under the protection of the retainer and was admitted to the Shogun's household. There she gave birth to a son who later became the fifth Shogun, Tsunayoshi. Thus the promise of the fox to the peasant grandfather was fulfilled.

White-Faced Fox

Tales of the white-faced fox with nine tails are very common. This animal came to Japan from China and wherever it went caused great disturbances among the people. It is reputed to have bewitched a Chinese Emperor, who, as a result of its influence had to leave his country. In Japan about 1,000 years ago this fox transformed itself into a beautiful court lady known as Tamamonomae, and by this supernatural act threw the whole court into great confusion. Later the lady reappeared in her original form and flew over the plain of Nasu in Shimotsuke Province. There the beast was urned into a stone by the charms and incantations of the Buddhist priest Genno. When Genno struck the fox-stone with an ax the fragments flew in all directions and each one turned into a small fox. These animals are supposed to have wreaked great havoc among the people of the whole district for many centuries and even today the stone, which still stands, is greatly feared for anyone who touches it will die. The stone is said to contain arsenic acid.

One of the most terrible and dangerous superstitions of the fox legends has become something of a profession mostly indulged in by a certain class of Shinto priests. These priests act as go-between for human beings and the fox. A person possessed of a fox is considered insane. For the healing of such a person the go-between will burn firewood on an open hearth chanting sutra for hours in the smothering heat of the room until at last the patient faints from smoke suffocation. Then the fox is supposed to have been driven away. In this way these degenerate priests gain a nefarious living.

Another animal considered of evil spirit in some districts, especially in Shikoku and Tosa provinces, is the dog. In these communities dogs are deified. This idea of dog-worship is said to have come from China and dog-gods have a reputation for doing harm to human beings. A warlord of Tosa, Chosokabe by name, in ancient times had all the dogs killed in an attempt to do away with this superstition but the attempt was not a success.

No Dog Killed

In the village of Junisho in the far northern province of Akita dogs are traditionally abhored. No dog is ever killed, no dog meat eaten, nor are the skins worn as furs. There is a story of a stranger in the early Meiji era, who visited Junisho village wearing a dog skin having been put to death.

Mitsumine Shrine in Chichibu, Saitama Prefecture, is dedicated to a god who is supposed to have used dogs for his messengers. These dogs were wild and were considered divine. Paper talismans from this shrine with images of dogs are said to be efficacious in keeping away thieves and superstitious people paste such talismans on the entrances of their houses. A person who has stolen money is often forced to swallow one of these papers which are reputed to work wonders even causing vomiting black blood.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Leaders Dragging U.S. in War

To the Editor:

While the whole of Japan is jubilant over successive victories on all fronts—the air, land, and sea—the United States is extremely down-hearted as it is already doomed to collapse with the declining British Empire. And now, in spite of America's desperate effort to restore its prestige lost in the tragic battles of Hawaii and the Philippines, the general situation of the Greater East Asia War has turned decisively in favor of Japan.

No matter how much Mr. Roosevelt exaggerates the bigness of his war budget, productivity of munitions and airplanes, and no matter how much simple-headed leaders of the ABCD Governments boast about their Allied strength, their big talk does not have any bearing on Japan.

Already most American people have begun to doubt their own leaders who have led their country to the present war. Needless to say, the responsibility for drawing the nation into war lies with the leaders who have given orders to the innocent American people from Wall Sreet. Much more is to be said about information and news sent to the United States from the East, which led American leaders to face the present conflict. Reports by such correspondents as James R. Young and W. Fleisher were the results of superficial observation on Japan's economic and military strength; these reports caused American leaders to underestimate Japan's real power. By such unreliable information American Government officials were led to believe that the American Navy could smash the Japanese Navy within two weeks. But actual developments in the current conflict have brought entirely oppositive results.

A striking example of the United States' underestimation of Japan's military and economic power is seen in various articles and reports by James Young, former correspondent of the International News Service in Tokyo. Mr. Young, self styled authority on Japan, childishly believed that continuous American economic pressure on Japan could bring the latter on its knees in the long run. Therefore, he told the State Department in Washington that its policy of enforcing embargoes on shipments of war materials to Japan were "half-hearted." He advised the State Department to stiffen its economic policy toward Japan.

Describing Japan's economic conditions, Mr. Young wrote in the Atlantic monthly as follows: "An American businessman, just returned from nearly 30 years' stay in Japan, reported to the State Department that Japan's domestic situation is approaching hysteria. The commodity shortage and lack of war materials will become worse . . . . People everywhere are asking, 'Why should the war continue? When will it end?'" But such was not the facts.

Sorry to say, today the American people belatedly ask themselves these questions which Mr. Young said the Japanese asked themselves; that is, "Why should the war continue, and when will it end?"

Another example is found in another article by Mr. Young published in the Reader's Digest. In it, Mr. Young said that the Japanese naval authorities know fully well that Japan is no match for the United States Navy. The shooting power of American guns, he said, is far superior to that of Japanese guns. It is a well-known fact that Japanese planes are without exception old models and that Japanese pilots can operate only slow bombers, being unable to handle fast pursuit planes, Mr. Young said. According to military experts, Mr. Young said, the Japanese air force could be destroyed in a few weeks by air forces raiding from bases in the Philippines, Siberia, the Netherlands East Indies, and British Borneo.

Enumerating Japan's alleged weaknesses, Mr. Young declared that the morale of the Japanese nation is low and that the people are in dreadful fear of a war with the United States. Consequently, if President Roosevelt continues his policy of blockade and propaganda, Japan would be unable to take up arms against the United States. Just compare what Mr. Young said with the actual results of the operations in Hawaiian waters and the Philippines

After all, colored news reports from such correspondents as Mr. Young undoubtedly were greatly responsible for keeping the American people ignorant of the real state of affairs in Greater East Asia. And hence the disastrous defeat of the American Navy in the Pacific.

S. K.

Tokyo, January 14, 1942.

India's Contact With Japan Essential For Promotion of Domestic Cultural Life

By H. RAMIAH

It was during my first railway journey in Japan that I saw a lovely sight which impressed me most—a Japanese mother lulling her baby on her back by rhythmical dancelike motions. Those who have seen how Japanese mothers carry their babies on their backs, can well imagine the pleasing sensation that the child derives from this kind of lulling. The result was that after a little more crying the baby fell into sleep, and the mother completed the journey standing for half-an-hour.

This set me thinking how Chinese mothers, Indian mothers and European mothers behave in similar situation. It appeared to me obvious that though their affection for their babies is not less than the affection of the Japanese mother for her baby, still the latter has a distinct advantage over the former with regard to soothing the baby agreeably, because she possesses a right method of doing it.

Foreigners have made an observation in Japan that Japanese children seldom cry. It may be because the Japanese mother sees to it that there are very few causes to make the baby cry. What is more! Her mode of carrying the baby is suggestive of something natural and robust and artistic about it. With the child bound to her back, her hands are free, as much as to say she can tackle with anything that may threaten the safety of her baby.

Observations of Everyday Life

Numerous similar observations made on things of everyday life of Japanese people have struck me with these innate qualities in them, namely, simplicity, naturalness, understanding and artistic beauty.

In this article, we mean to examine some of the aspects of Japanese art-life and Indian art-life, and discuss to find out whether chances exist for art-contact between India and Japan, and if they do, by what means and in what fields.

While the most pronounced art of ancient India was the religious art and the court art, modern India has been left with very little tendency of that kind owing to the obsoleteness of one and the westernization of the other. If at all they have survived, the craftsmen of that class are found only in a few Native States in Rajputana.

But the most pertinent question of the present time is, what kind of art is most needed for India today. Is it advisable to revive the ancient Indian art which became dead owing to Muslim invasions and later due to British influences which changed the face of ancient India life? India did not build, during the last 500 years and more, even a single temple of the type of Ellora, Agenta, Puri or Madura. Neither has it built a mosque or mausoleum of the type of Old Delhi, Agra or Bijapur.

Indigenous Art Rejected

As for Court Art, the construction of New Delhi, the Capital of India, is the most recent example in which the indigenous art was rejected in favor of British art because the British Government followed the well known practice of the Romans who left their imprints on every country into which they set their feet.

Though it is accepted that "for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world," and that "its architectural monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world" and so on, it has all become a past glory as India today possesses very little of those specialities owing to the death and deterioration of that skill. The unsettled times and foreign governments that have been going on for a few centuries past over India are the main causes of the ruin of its art.

Do we mean to talk about such architecture in this article now? No, hardly not. The problem of today in every country of the world, whether about art or culture, is from the point of the view of the need of general masses. Those days have passed when one grandiose building of a Lord or a potentate for every million huts of the poor, was the order of the day; when it was the privilege of only a few to have a cultural and artistic environment for their living.

Aesthetic Life Demanded

In this respect Japan has a new example before the world today, by making art and culture a universal adjunct in the life of its people. This is what is demanded of every nation today, to make it possible for every commoner to have the sense and means of leading an aesthetic life. The Western nations have achieved it to some extent, though in the form of materialistic art, while Japan is trying to develop it on more and more aesthetic lines.

India today is largely a museum of grotesque mud-houses and slums, and the hundreds of millions who live in them have neither music nor flowers. They do not know anything like the "flower arrangement," or the "tea-ceremony" which are so universal in Japan. Most of the practices of Indian social life of the common masses are rustic and superstitious. The refined and enlightened mode of life that go to make art and culture a part of one's living, are severely confined to a microscopically small section of its population.

Contact With Japan Valuable

In other words, art in India is the luxury of only a few. There is therefore a great need for the raising of the general level of aesthetic sense in the Indian people in general, and in their domestic art in particular. Contact with Japan would prove of immense value for India for the promotion of domestic art.

Though India had a glorious past in the field of structural art, India has nothing in it to offer to others today. India is presently copying western styles in all public buildings. Taking for instance, railway stations, office buildings, universities, lecture-halls, department stores, theaters and cafes, all are built on Western plans. Thus there is hardly any difference between Tokyo and Calcutta. But the difference comes when we take into consideration, the outlook and general living of the masses.

It is here that there is vast difference between the people of Japan and India.

Western Idea Does Not Appeal

It is a patent fact that in spite of India's contact with the West for nearly two centuries, India has not been able to take to a Western kind of artistic living, first, because an impression prevails in India that the Western style is more artificial than artistic; second, the furniture and other requisites that are necessary to make a home attractive in the Western conception generally do not appeal to the Indian mind. It also means a high cost of living, which an average Indian cannot afford.

On the other hand, the Japanese style of living is sufficiently artistic without being costly, so much so, India can very suitably follow it on a nation-wide scale. Owing to the fact that even from ancient times there has been close contact between India and Japan, and India and China culturally and through religion, only a little spade work is required to reopen the contact which got broken during some generations past. It is certain that when once it is done, a free current of art and culture will once again begin to flow as before.

Japanese art being based on simplicity, naturalness and popular appeal will supplement the deficiencies of ancient Indian art. For, when we talk of Indian philosophy, Indian culture Indian music, Indian learning of the past we have always to remember that all these attainments were preserves of only a small section of its vast population, and the general mass of people remained neglected. It is therefore necessary that whenever we consider for a solution of Indian problems, there is a great need for the adoption of new scales, and it is true in the case of art adoption also.

Free-Lance Artist

Unlike in Japan where art is widespread as a branch of learning and where a free-lance artist can make money and hold respectable social status, in India it is yet a subject of study for jobbery, and a free-lance who depends on it for a living will have only to starve. I remember how the other day I came across a display for sale of productions of a stray artist of Japan, who had hung his pictures on tin walls of a house-compound on the wayside. They were perfect, beautiful and of good finish

While Japanese as a whole have become lovers of art, and are able to appreciate it, in India art appreciation is not so universal. The Japanese convert even small spaces surrounding their houses into pretty gardens with bushes and trees, a tiny flower-bed and a water-fountain. For the Japanese people, their home is the center of art, and nature is their inspirer and teacher. It is indeed interesting to study how the Japanese imbibed this taste. It would be a good lesson for India to start with. Being of a highly imaginative type, and being traditionally and temperamentally worshippers of nature Indians can also very easily develop artistic living, with a little coaching. But the unfortunate economic and educational backwardness which are due to the exploitation policies of the foreign Government of the day, has made it impossible for any coaching to come within the reach of the common people.

Schools of Art Established

It may not be out of place to mention few cases of efforts made recently in this behalf. The Government of Bombay and Bengal established some schools of art. They were at first imitations of British institutions of the 19th century modelled on European basis. The Calcutta School, except for occasional experiments in the applications of lithography, engraving and stained glass became chiefly a school of drawing and painting. The Bombay School covers a wider field, for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design, it possesses a special school of architecture and a range of technical workshops in which instruction is given in applied art. They are both making attempts to revive the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters.

It is said that this attempt became successful only on account of Havell, who as the Principal of the Calcutta School several years ago, banished from within the walls every vestige of European art, and held the opinion that, "the traditional art of India, in its old form, was not dead, but was only sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years and needed but to be released from the incubus to regain its prestine glory."

Whatever that may be, as pointed before, if India should revive its art, it should start on new lines that will make the whole nation artistically minded. There might be a few specialized centers for training experts. A close contact with Japan is surely beneficial to achieve this end.

Pearls of Wisdom

Anger, if not restrained, is frequently more hurtful to us than the injury that provokes it.—Seneca.

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To tremble before anticipated evils, is to bemoan what thou hast never lost.—Goethe.

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Health, beauty, vigor, riches, and all the other things called goods, operate equally as evils to the vicious and unjust, as they do as benefits of the just.—Plato.

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Nothing is so wretched or foolish as to anticipate misfortunes.—What madness is it to be expecting evil before it comes.—Seneca.

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An angry man is again angry with himself when he returns to reason.—Publius Syrus.

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Every man, however, wise, needs the advice of some sagacious friend in the affairs of life.—Plautus

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Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

SEI (Life)

1908

By KATAI TAYAMA

Part II

Surrounded thus by members of the family possessing such characteristics, the mother's illness turned from bad to worse. Tormented by visions of the deed and of priests, and by the fear of death, she finally expired. All mourned her passing. As for Sennosuke, his mind ranged from the death of his mother to the subject of death itself, brooding upon the cold severity of this burden that had been foisted upon human life, and sank into a state of limitless grief. They could not escape the thought, however, that her passing had brought about a sense of well-being, and of gladness, too. And when, on the tenth memorial day, the married sister O-yone who resembled her late mother in ideas and ways of thinking, had to leave the house after a bitter quarrel with her eldest brother's wife over a trifling matter and join her husband, with whom she had been on terms of discord, this feeling of relief increased yet more perceptibly.

A renewed sense of harmony, of peace, of cheerfulness filled the home. Everything and everybody underwent a change. Sennosuke, in particular, was invigorated by the changed atmosphere. He threw off his brooding, sentimental attitude and emerged a man filled with the positive, courageous spirit of life. Having felt keenly the evanescence of life upon this earth, burdened as it is with the inescapable spectre of death, he decided to make the best of it while he was alive, to fill it with an intensive realization of what it had to offer. Hideo returned to Hirosaki, married his sweetheart, and came back to live in a house close to those of his two brothers. The three families got along harmoniously together, as though they constituted a single household.

After Mother's Death

One Sunday, two years after the mother's death, the wives of the three brothers, together with their children, and all dressed beautifully, went to have a group photograph taken. Everyone made merry when the finished photographs arrived. Later, after the merriment had subsided, they took out old photographs, now turned yellow with age, of the dead father and of other departed souls. Among them was a picture of the late mother. Passing it around, each gazed upon it long and quietly and meditatively.

* * *

This novel contrasts two striking phases of family life. On the one hand is ranged the marriage of the eldest brother, the concord between the second brother and his wife, the love affair of the third brother which ripens into marriage, and the harmony that exists among the three units of the family. On the other is shown the mother's sickness and death, and the constant discord that characterizes the relations of the daughter, who resembles the mother, with her husband, her brothers and their wives, and her flights from house and home. It is thus designed in such a fashion as to suggest the gradual decline of the older generation and the steady growth of the new. It can be accepted as a work depicting the conflict, and the rise and fall, of two generations of our time.

The last episode, in which a group photograph is taken, is obviously a testimony of the triumph of the younger generation. Yet there is no such thing as an open quarrel, an open conflict, between the two. In the case of the mother's tyranny over the younger generation through the exercise of her authority, coupled with her warped temperament, it merely evokes a sense of awe or submissiveness, or else the effort to soften that tyranny—the irritation of the mother which lies behind that tyranny. Even in the case of the eldest brother's wife, who entertains a relatively distant feeling toward the mother and hence does not try to exert herself to become intimate with her, it is hardly a mark of protest against the traditional idea of regarding it as the bounden duty of a married woman to serve her parents-in-law.

Features of Family Life

Apart from such minor affairs as that between O-kei and O-yone, one is very vividly impressed, so far as the central affair is concerned, with the absence of any quarrels or clashes here, and with a spontaneous submissiveness and resignation, and consequently an expanding mood of peace and harmony that may be indulged in a world where the dark shadows of oppression do not reach. Here one will recognize the distinctive features of the family life of this country, which has undergone a change from feudal Japan to a modern nation without completely effacing its character.

With this as its keynote, the present work describes the vicissitudes of a small town family—a delicate interweaving of feudalistic and modern threads of life—with a minute realistic technique and the proper amount of lyrical touches, coupled with accuracy and nuances. The feelings of the second son, who is perfectly aware of his mother's shortcomings and her perversity, yet reflects upon the cause of it all and finds it in his heart rather to love and commiserate her, give those nuances an especially intricate effect.

But the purpose of the work does not lie in the direct portrayal of such a family life. Rather, it consists in the attempt to show that the power of the older generation as symbolized by the mother, in spite of its seemingly irresistible force, is destined eventually to decay. It shows the transitoriness of a thing that may have been feared, hated, pitied and loved, but which in time goes the way of all earthly things. Nevertheless, this decline and fall of the older generation is looked upon as something which is

(Continued on Page 4)